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COUNTRY LIFE

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MISCELLANEOUS ANNOUNCEMENTS

GENERAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

Advertisements for this column are accepted at the rate of 2d. per word prepaid (if Box Number used 9d. extra), and must reach this office not later than Friday morning for the coming week's issue.

All communications should be addressed to the Advertisement Manager, "COUNTRY LIFE," Southampton Street, Strand, London.

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(continued.)

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COUNTRY LIFE

THE JOURNAL FOR ALL INTERESTED IN COUNTRY LIFE
AND COUNTRY PURSUITS.

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Main services. Central heating.

EXCELLENT GARAGE and OUTBUILDINGS, Gardener's bungalow.

WELL LAID-OUT AND MATURED GARDENS, with tennis lawn with pavilion, flower gardens, shady trees, small plantation, miniature park and pasture-land; in all

ABOUT 7½ ACRES.

PRICE £4,750 FREEHOLD

Agents, HAMPTON & SONS, LTD., 6, Arlington Street, St. James's, S.W.1. (H.42.673.) (REGent 8222.)

FURNITURE SALES

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Town or Country.

HAMPTON & SONS have held the Record Number of Sales for many years past.

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WITH ACCESS DIRECTLY ON TO OXSHOTT HEATH

Quiet position in the best part of this lovely district. ½ mile from the station.



THIS WELL-APPOINTED RESIDENCE

containing:

LOUNGE HALL. 3 RECEPTION ROOMS.
8 BEDROOMS. 2 BATHROOMS.

Parquet floors.

Tastefully decorated.

Main electric light and water.

GARAGE.

GROUNDS OF CONSIDERABLE CHARM.

Tennis court, etc.; about

1½ ACRES

PRICE REDUCED TO £2,800

Recommended by HAMPTON & SONS, LTD., 6, Arlington Street, S.W.1. (S.33.223.) (REGent 8222.)

HANTS AND SUSSEX BORDERS OCCUPYING A SUPREB POSITION

Station 2 miles, with express train service to London in 1 hour. Adjacent to Golf Course.



A CHARMING COUNTRY RESIDENCE

equipped with every modern comfort.

12 bed and dressing rooms, 4 bathrooms, 4 reception and billiards room.

Delightful natural gardens; lake of 20 acres; park, woodlands, etc.; stabling, garages, 2 self-contained flats, 2 cottages; hard and grass tennis courts.

**IN ALL 230 ACRES
FREEHOLD FOR SALE AT A LOW PRICE**

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Delightful position in unspoilt country in HERTFORDSHIRE.

30 MILES LONDON

South aspect. Lovely views.

An attractive Modern Residence in excellent order throughout.

Long drive with Lodge.

Entrance and inner halls with parquet floor. 3 spacious reception, 10 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, etc.

Main electricity, etc.

GARAGE.

Well laid-out Grounds with lawns, en-tout-cas tennis court, orchard and kitchen garden; 8-acre field, in all about



12 ACRES. PRICE £4,500. WOULD BE LET

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BRANCH OFFICE: HIGH STREET, WIMBLEDON COMMON (Phone: WIM. 0081).

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OSBORN & MERCER

MEMBERS OF THE CHARTERED SURVEYORS' AND AUCTIONEERS' INSTITUTES

28b, ALBEMARLE STREET,
PICCADILLY, W.1.

SOUTH DEVON

1 mile from sea and well-known Golf Links.

THE FINE WILLIAM AND MARY RESIDENCE
HORSWELL HOUSE, SOUTH MILTON



Hall, 4 reception, 10 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms.
Modern domestic offices. Main electricity.

4 Cottages. Stabling, Garage, etc.

Beautiful well-timbered gardens with small lake,
paddocks, etc.; in all about

19½ ACRES

FOR SALE by AUCTION on JULY 17TH, 1940 (unless
previously sold privately).

Joint Agents: OSBORN & MERCER, as above;
and Messrs. JACKSON STOPS & STAFF, Stops
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A Selection of Small Properties for Sale in the West Country.

SOMERSET.—Small Mill House in rural situation.
5 bedrooms, 2 Cottages. Stabling. Fishing.
10 acres. £2,250. (M.2166)

SOMERSET (towards Dorset border).—Up-to-date
Country House. 9 bedrooms, 3 reception,
2 bathrooms, 2 Cottages. Stabling. Paddocks.
24 acres. (17,183)

SOMERSET.—In good sporting district. Georgian
House. 9 bedrooms, 4 reception, 3 bath-
rooms. Main services. Central heating.
13 acres. £3,250. (M.2,157)

DORSET (adjoining Downs).—Delightful small
Georgian House. 6 bedrooms (lavatory
basins), 3 reception, 2 bathrooms. Cottage.
Squash court. 11 acres. (17,085)

DORSET.—Small House of character; high up
with South aspect. 7 bedrooms, etc. Main
services. Central heating. Attractive gardens
bounded by river. (c.887)

WILTS.—Old-world Residence convenient for
Salisbury. 6-8 bedrooms, 3 reception, 2 bath-
rooms. Stabling. Charming gardens. Trout-
fishing. (M.2140)

DEVON.—Georgian Residence, 400ft. up, amidst
beautiful scenery. 7 bedrooms, 3 reception,
2 bathrooms. Trout-fishing. Rough
shooting. 200 acres. (M.2046)

Messrs. OSBORN & MERCER will be pleased
to supply full particulars of the above and, if
desired, other properties in all parts of the
West Country.

SALOP-CHESHIRE BORDERS

BEAUTIFUL ELIZABETHAN RESI-
DENCE WITH CAPITAL DAIRY FARM

Long stretch of Trout Fishing



The Residence stands high on sandy soil with southerly
aspect, and has about 10 bedrooms, usual reception
rooms, etc. Modern conveniences.

Cottages. Stabling.

Splendid range of Farmbuildings.

Attractive pleasure gardens, parklands, rich well-
watered pasture; in all about

240 ACRES

For Sale by OSBORN & MERCER.

3, MOUNT STREET,
LONDON, W.1.

RALPH PAY & TAYLOR

Telephones:
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BERKSHIRE

Within an hour of London.

LUXURIOUS HOUSE

in perfect setting amidst grounds of great beauty.

TENNIS COURT, SWIMMING POOL

ORNAMENTAL WATER, ROCK GARDEN.

ABOUT 7 ACRES

FOR SALE WITH OR WITHOUT VALUABLE
CONTENTS.

Owner's Agents: RALPH PAY & TAYLOR.



HERTFORDSHIRE

350ft. up in secluded position close to favourite
country town.

MAIN LINE STATION JUST OVER ONE MILE
(LONDON 30 MINUTES)

EXTREMELY ATTRACTIVE RESIDENCE
MODERNISED AND BEAUTIFULLY
APPOINTED

with long drive approach.

7 BEDROOMS, DRESSING ROOM, 2 BATHROOMS,

LARGE HALL AND WINTER GARDEN.

3 RECEPTION ROOMS, BILLIARDS ROOM.

Main services and central heating.

GARAGE (for 2 or 3 cars). First-class Lodge.

GARDENS OF GREAT CHARM

tennis lawn with long vista walk, part-walled garden, kitchen
garden; in all about

5 ACRES. FREEHOLD FOR SALE

Full details, apply Sole Agents, RALPH PAY & TAYLOR,
3, Mount Street, W.1.

Lovely position. High ground. Sandy soil.

3 RECEPTION ROOMS, COCKTAIL BAR,

5 BATHROOMS, 8 BEDROOMS.

2 GARAGES. COTTAGE.

DEEP BOMB-PROOF SHELTER

All Main Services.

WOULD LET FURNISHED FOR

WAR-DURATION.

Photographs on request.

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Telephone:
Gros. 2838
(3 lines.)

OXON

Huntercombe Golf Course (near).



300ft. up. On edge of Chilterns and Downs.

QUEEN ANNE RESIDENCE, added to and
modernised. 4 reception rooms (one 30ft. long),
5 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms (and staff bath), offices. Main
electricity. Garage for 2 cars. Central heating and inde-
pendent hot water. Terraced garden (½ acre). FREE-
HOLD £3,000. Might be Let Furnished.

Particulars of other Properties for Sale, Furnished or Unfurnished, sent upon receiving requirements. TURNER LORD & RANSOM, 127, Mount Street, London, W.1.

SHROPSHIRE

TO BE LET FURNISHED WITH ANTIQUE
FURNITURE.

ATTRACTIVE RESIDENCE

(circa 1477).

Lovely views. In parkland.

TROUT FISHING

Tennis Court, etc.

HALL, 3 RECEPTION ROOMS, 10 BEDROOMS,
3 BATHROOM, USUAL OFFICES.

"Esse" cooker.

Central heating. Electricity.

(16,337.)

BERKS

In a Favourite District.



QUEEN ANNE HOUSE.—600ft. up. Fine views.
Hall, 4 reception and billiard room, 11 principal bed
and dressing rooms, schoolroom, 7 secondary and staff
rooms, 4 bathrooms, servants' hall and offices. Electricity,
main water and drainage. Gardens. Garages. Farmery
and about 700 Acres. FREEHOLD FOR SALE, or House
and Grounds to be Let Furnished or Unfurnished.

DEVON AND S. & W. COUNTIES

THE ONLY COMPLETE ILLUSTRATED REGISTER.

Price 2/6.

SELECTED LISTS FREE.

RIPPON, BOSWELL & CO., F.A.I.,

(Est. 1884.)

EXETER.

SOUTH DEVON.—Ideal RESIDENTIAL FARM of
60 Acres, in delightful locality. Old-character Farm-
house with modern conveniences. Immediate possession.
Can be taken over as Going Concern. £3,500.—HEWITT and
Co., Land Agents, Exeter. (A.961.)

HAMPSHIRE & SOUTHERN COUNTIES

17, Above Bar, Southampton. WALLER & KING, F.A.I.

Business Established over 100 years.

RUTLAND

FOR SALE, charming stone-built FREEHOLD
COUNTRY RESIDENCE, 3 miles Oakham; 4 re-
ception, 7 principal bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, conveniently
arranged domestic offices.

Main electric light and water.

Garage for 3, stabling for 5; ornamental and kitchen
gardens, lawns; grass field of 10 acres, 2 paddocks of
about 3 acres; 3 good cottages adjoining.

G. SMITH & SON, ESTATE AGENTS, OAKHAM.

GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS

Telephone No.:
Grosvenor 1553 (4 lines).

(ESTABLISHED 1776)

25, MOUNT STREET, GROSVENOR SQUARE, W.1.

And at
Hotart Place, Eaton Sq.,
12, Victoria Street,
Westminster, S.W.1.

Strongly Recommended from Personal Inspection.

UNDER 50 MINUTES RAIL FROM THE CITY



THE LEASE FOR DISPOSAL (Furnished or Unfurnished) with **OPTION TO PURCHASE**.—9 bed and dressing, 3 bath, 4 reception and maids' sitting room, etc. Central heating and Co.'s supplies. 16 Acres of well-timbered Grounds, parkland, lake, walled garden, etc. Garage, etc. Perfectly rural situation in first-rate social and sporting centre.

Owner's Agents: GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS, 25, Mount Street, W.1. (A. 5032.)

SOUND AGRICULTURAL INVESTMENT

WESTERN MIDLANDS

comprising a block of

SIX SMALL MIXED FARMS

ALL LET TO EXCELLENT TENANTS AND PRODUCING A GROSS RENTAL OF NEARLY

£700 PER ANNUM.

IN ALL ABOUT

350 ACRES

URGENT SALE DESIRED AT FAIR MARKET PRICE.

Inspected and recommended by the Sole Agents, GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS, 25, Mount Street, W.1. (A. 7440.)

600 FEET UP ON CHILTERN

Unspoiled position, under 1 hour City of West End.



BEAUTIFULLY APPOINTED RESIDENCE.—Original part Queen Anne with later additions. Excellent order. Light and spacious. 15 bed, 5 bath, lounge hall, 3 reception rooms. Main services. Central heating. Stabling. Garage. Cottages. Lovely shady Grounds. Hard tennis court, tall yews, meadowland. 55 ACRES. To be Let for periods up to 1-2 years. Might be Sold. Inspected and very strongly recommended by GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS, 25, Mount Street, W.1. (C. 6567.)

COMPACT ESTATE OF 650 ACRES

FOR SALE IN EAST DEVON

AFFORDING 2 MILES OF FISHING

and having

RENT ROLL OF £1,800 (Principally actual.)

GEORGIAN RESIDENCE

WITH 12 BED AND DRESSING ROOMS.

SECONDARY RESIDENCE

5 FARMS.

5 SMALL HOLDINGS.

COTTAGES, Etc.

Full particulars from the Agents: GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS, 25, Mount Street, W.1. (C. 7140.)

£5,000 WITH 10 ACRES

Up to 130 acres available.

IN THE BEAUTIFUL LEITH HILL DISTRICT

Close to excellent 'bus service; 350ft. up with magnificent views.

8 bed (h. and c. basins), 2 bath and 2 reception rooms, lounge (35ft. by 18ft.), etc.; Co.'s services, central heating.

GARAGE.

BUNGALOW.

PADDOCKS and COPSE.



More land, farmery and large cottage if required.

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F. L. MERCER & CO.

SPECIALISTS IN THE DISPOSAL OF COUNTRY ESTATES AND HOUSES

SACKVILLE HOUSE, 40, PICCADILLY, W.1.

Telephone: REGENT 2481.

A WEST OF ENGLAND GEM. IDEAL SAFETY AREA DEVONSHIRE

In an exquisite orchard setting. Immune from traffic annoyance.



Fascinating 400 years old house with oak beams and panelling, lattice windows, oak doors and open carved fireplaces. Recently renovated and completely modernised. 2 reception, 4 bedrooms, bathroom. Electric tubular heating throughout. Main electricity and power. Company's water. Septic tank drainage. The gardens are well stocked but inexpensive to maintain; grassland & orchard. Immediate Sale required.

1 ACRE. FREEHOLD. £2,200

Rates including water £12 per annum. Large orchard adjoining could be rented. A HOME OF PEACEFUL CHARM IN IMMACULATE CONDITION. Agents: F. L. MERCER & Co., Sackville House, 40, Piccadilly, W.1. (Entrance in Sackville Street.) Tel.: Regent 2481.

BORDERS OF GLOUCESTERSHIRE AND WILTSHIRE A SMALL ESTATE OF 45 ACRES



delightfully situated in the Beaufort Country, 400ft. above sea level with a charming Tudor House of true Cotswold character. 3 reception, 8 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms; "Esse" cooker.

Central heating from automatic oil-burning plant. Main electricity

Double Garage.

Stabling.

2 good Cottages.

Attractive well-timbered Gardens. Remainder rich pasture. Just in the market and offered at the

TEMPTING PRICE OF £6,000

Agents: F. L. MERCER & Co., Sackville House, 40, Piccadilly, W.1. (Entrance in Sackville Street.) Tel.: Regent 2481.

CORNWALL. Overlooking the River Fal and Carrick Roads

Unique little Property with an Extensive Waterfront, Dry Boathouse, private Quay, deep sea Yacht Anchorage and "Hard."

Most enchanting, luxuriously appointed Semi-Bungalow with main electricity.

Lounge, sun room, dining room, 5 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms.

Superb position with a grand view.

2 Garages.

Exquisite Terraced Gardens. Profusion of sub-tropical plants; simply a riot of colour. Woodland, Stream and Waterfalls.



FOR IMMEDIATE SALE WITH 4 ACRES

Falmouth 6 miles; Truro 8. A Home of really fascinating character. Agents: F. L. MERCER & Co., Sackville House, 40, Piccadilly, W.1. (Entrance in Sackville Street.) Tel.: Regent 2481.

BERKSHIRE

On sand and gravel soil, facing South in a favourite locality.

Well equipped House of most attractive design

With Adams style decorations and other artistic features.

Panelled lounge hall, 3 reception, 6 bedrooms, boxroom, 2 bathrooms, 2 staircases.

Main electricity, gas and water.

Detached garage.

Uncommonly attractive and well-stocked gardens.



3 1/2 ACRES. PRICE FREEHOLD £3,750, OPEN TO OFFER

Agents: F. L. MERCER & Co., Sackville House, 40, Piccadilly, W.1. (Entrance in Sackville Street.) Tel.: Regent 2481.

5, MOUNT STREET,
LONDON, W.1.

CURTIS & HENSON

Telephones :
Grosvenor 3131 (3 lines.)
ESTABLISHED 1875.

SHROPSHIRE

1½ miles of good Trout Fishing.



GEORGIAN HOUSE, facing South, about 200ft. above sea level. 4 reception rooms, 9-12 bedrooms, 4 bathrooms.

Electric light. Central heating.

GARAGE. STABLING. 7 COTTAGES.

Attractive Grounds, including 2 tennis courts, pond, kitchen gardens, small wood, well-stocked orchards, and pastureland; in all about 70 Acres.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD OR TO BE LET

Hunting. Golf. Fishing and Shooting.

Further particulars of CURTIS & HENSON, 5, Mount Street, W.1. (15,180.)

NEAR THE DORSET COAST

4 miles from Dorchester.



SMALL SPORTING ESTATE beautifully situated in favourite district. Tudor style Residence. Lounge hall, 4 reception rooms, 12 principal bedrooms, 4 bathrooms.

Central heating. Good water supply. Electric light.

GARAGES and useful Outbuildings.

Several Cottages and Home Farm, let with over 350 Acres at £300 p.a. The Estate extends to nearly 400 Acres, including some valuable woodland.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD

Or the Mansion would be Let Unfurnished.

Confidently recommended by CURTIS & HENSON, 5, Mount Street, W.1. (16,450.)

DEVONSHIRE

Wide Views across Start Bay.



A MODERN HOUSE of particular artistic charm, with white walls and turquoise-blue shutters and doors, perfectly secluded in a glorious position, yet within easy reach of Dartmouth. Sitting room (40ft. by 20ft.), study, excellent offices, 6 bedrooms, open loggia, 3 bathrooms.

Electric light. Central heating. Excellent water supply.

GARAGE.

Attractive Gardens, arranged in terraces.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD, OR MIGHT BE LET UNFURNISHED

An additional 40 Acres of Farmland and a Small House would be let to a purchaser of the property, if desired. Yachting. Hunting. Fishing. Golf. Recommended by CURTIS & HENSON, 5, Mount Street, W.1. (15,373.)

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JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK OXFORD & CHIPPING NORTON

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39.

ALSO AT LONDON, RUGBY & BIRMINGHAM

A SELECTION OF PROPERTIES OFFERED FOR SALE WITH EARLY POSSESSION

OXFORD 8 MILES

MODERNISED TUDOR AND QUEEN ANNE RESIDENCE. 9 bedrooms, 3 reception rooms, 3 bathrooms. Main water and Electricity; Central Heating. Gardens and Grounds, 4 ACRES. Cottage. Price **£5,000** or offer. (11,297.)

OXON-BUCKS BORDERS

CHARMING COUNTRY RESIDENCE WITH 6 ACRES. 8 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms. Cottage. Electric light. **£3,600 Freehold.** (11,510.)

BETWEEN OXFORD AND BANBURY

PICTURESQUE STONE-BUILT VILLAGE HOUSE. 2-3 reception rooms, 6 bedrooms, bathroom. Main Services. Garage. **£3,250.** (11,749.)

UNSOLD AUCTION BARGAIN

Oxford 6 miles. **STONE-BUILT HOUSE.** 7 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 4 reception rooms. Electric light. 4 ACRES. **£2,500** or offer. (11,457.)

CHILTERN

700ft. above sea level. **COTTAGE RESIDENCE.** 2 reception rooms, 3 bedrooms, bathroom. Main electric light; Central Heating. Lovely views. Excellent order. **£1,950 Freehold.** (11,732.)

OXON-GLOS. BORDERS

XVIIIth CENTURY COTSWOLD FARMHOUSE. About 1 ACRE. 5 bedrooms, bathroom, 2 reception rooms. South aspect. **£1,750.** (10,853.)

OXFORDSHIRE MARKET TOWN

DELIGHTFUL OLD HOUSE. 4 bedrooms, 2 reception rooms, 2 bathrooms. Main Services; Central Heating. **£1,700.** (11,583.)

BERKSHIRE

MODERNISED TUDOR COTTAGE RESIDENCE. 3 bedrooms, bathroom, 2 reception rooms. Garden, orchard; Stream. 1 ACRE. **£1,650.** (11,707.)

FOR FULL PARTICULARS OF THE ABOVE HOUSES, APPLY JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK, OXFORD AND CHIPPING NORTON.

TOTTENHAM
COURT RD., W.1
(EUSTON 7000)

MAPLE & CO., LTD.

5, GRAFTON ST.,
MAYFAIR, W.1
(REGENT 4685)



FOR SALE FREEHOLD.
CHARMING CHARLES I HOUSE

with oak beams and other nice features.

Large drawing room, dining room, hall with old staircase, 5 bedrooms, attic, bathroom.

Companies' electric light and water. Garage. Large Barn. **LOVELY OLD WORLD GARDEN** of nearly 4 ACRES, orchard, small pond.

The property is situated in a rural part of Hertfordshire about 25 miles from Town.

FREEHOLD £2,500.

Agents: MAPLE & CO., LTD., as above.



FOR SALE OR TO LET FURNISHED.
THIS PICTURESQUE

XVth CENTURY HOUSE

situate in a lovely part of Surrey, a few miles from Guildford.

Delightful lounge, dining room, small morning room, 4 bedrooms, modern bathroom.

Large Garage.

CHARMING OLD WORLD GARDEN of about 1 ACRE. Main Electric Light and Water.

Agents: MAPLE & CO., LTD., as above.



BEACONSFIELD, BUCKS
FOR SALE FREEHOLD

The above very delightful HOUSE and GROUNDS of 1½ ACRES, situate in the best part of this favourite district. It has all modern comforts, central heating, fitted lavatory basins, oak floors, etc.

Hall, fine drawing room, dining room, 7 bed and dressing rooms, 2 bathrooms.

GARAGES.

Gardens include hard tennis court, and open on to beautiful woodland in rear.

Recommended by Sole Agents: MAPLE & CO., LTD., 5, Grafton Street, Old Bond Street, W.1.

SURREY

Only 10 miles from West End.

FOR SALE LOW PRICE

The above **LOVELY OLD HOUSE**, erected in 1650, and having panelled rooms, secret cupboard and other interesting features—3 reception, 8 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms.

Electric light. Partial central heating.

2 GARAGES, STUDIO, WORKSHOP, Etc.

LOVELY OLD GARDENS OF 3 ACRES

Fine timber, lawns, Dutch garden, ponds and fountains, stream, kitchen garden.

Strongly recommended by MAPLE & CO., LTD.

ROSINGS FARM, COOLHAM, NR. HORSHAM

ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL PROPERTIES OF ITS SIZE IN THE WHOLE OF SUSSEX.

THE LOVELY OLD HOUSE, approached by a long drive, and in perfect order. Electric light, efficient central heating, concealed lavatory, basins, etc. Fine lounge hall, with original stone-flagged floor, beautiful drawing room, dining room, study panelled in oak, 11 or 12 bedrooms, 5 bathrooms.

GARAGES FOR 6 CARS. 3 DETACHED COTTAGES. MOST PICTURESQUE BOWLING ALLEY.

VERY FINE GARDENS.

Hard Tennis Court, Sunk Garden, Orchard, Kitchen Garden, etc. Grass Farm with excellent buildings, arranged around Picturesque Farmyard, the whole extending in all to

ABOUT 110 ACRES

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY

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GROSVENOR SQUARE, LONDON, W.1

WILSON & CO.

Telephone:
Grosvenor 1441 (three lines.)

CHARTERED SURVEYORS, LAND AGENTS AND AUCTIONEERS

25 MILES WEST OF LONDON

Overlooking well-known Golf Links.



ATTRACTIVE MODERN HOUSE OF THE QUEEN ANNE STYLE

12 bedrooms, 4 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms.
Main electric light, gas and water. Central Heating.
Well-wooded Grounds and Stream, in all 5 ACRES.

£300 p.a. Unfurnished. £8,000 Freehold.

Agents: WILSON & Co., 14, Mount Street, W.1.

RURAL POSITION IN SUSSEX

JACOBAN HOUSE AND 40 ACRES

Exquisite oak panelling and beams. 10 bedrooms, 3 baths, 4 reception. 3 Cottages; Stabling; Garage. Perfect Gardens; swimming pool; hard court.

FOR SALE

(With contents if required.)

Sole Agents, WILSON & Co., 14, Mount Street, W.1.

LOVELY MEON VALLEY

Beautiful unspoilt country between Winchester and Petersfield.



DELIGHTFUL PERIOD HOUSE

with many interesting features, restored and completely modernised. 9 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, 4 reception rooms. Electric light, central heating, etc. Charming walled Gardens with hard court. 1 or 2 Cottages. About 6 ACRES.

ONLY £250 p.a. UNFURNISHED

Agents: WILSON & Co., 14, Mount Street, W.1.

A WILTSHIRE MANOR

With 1 mile Trout Fishing.



HISTORIC JACOBAN HOUSE

Surrounded by centuries-old Gardens and Park and seated within its estate of 3,000 Acres. The house is in perfect order. 14 bedrooms, 5 baths, 4 reception rooms. Adequate Cottages, etc.

WOULD BE LET UNFURNISHED

Agents: WILSON & Co., 14, Mount Street, W.1.

BERKSHIRE DOWNS

Near Lambourn.

PERIOD MANOR HOUSE

9 bedrooms. Bathroom. 4 reception rooms.

Main electric light and water.

Central heating.

20 LOOSE BOXES

£4,500 with 18 ACRES or £250 per annum

Agents: WILSON & Co., 14, Mount Street, W.1.

PERFECT SUSSEX SCENERY

4½ miles North of Haywards Heath.

LOVELY OLD-WORLD HOUSE

Set within lovely grounds of 14 ACRES.

7 bedrooms, 4 bathrooms, 4 reception rooms with period features. Main electric light and water. Central heating. Cottage. Stabling. Garage.

TO BE LET UNFURNISHED

REASONABLE PREMIUM FOR IMPROVEMENTS.

Sole Agents: WILSON & Co., 14, Mount Street, W.1.

Telephone:
Grosvenor 2252
(6 lines)

CONSTABLE & MAUDE

2, MOUNT STREET, LONDON, W.1

PRICE ONLY £1,750 OXFORD & BUCKS BORDERS



CHARMING ELIZABETHAN COTTAGE RESIDENCE

In an unspoilt village within easy reach of Oxford.

3 reception rooms, 5 bedrooms, bathroom.

Company's water and electricity.

Thatched Cottage. Garage.

DELIGHTFUL GARDENS.

ABOUT 1½ ACRES

Sole Agents:

CONSTABLE & MAUDE, 2, Mount Street, W.1.

SOUTH DEVON

AN ATTRACTIVE ESTATE

WITH 4½ MILES OF TROUT FISHING.

Billiard and 4 reception rooms, 11/13 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms. Electric light. Central heating.

GARAGES. STABLING.

CAPITAL HOME FARM WITH FARMHOUSE.

6 COTTAGES. LOVELY GROUNDS.

1,450 ACRES

For Sale by CONSTABLE & MAUDE, 2, Mount Street, W.1.

HEREFORD

AN EXCELLENT GEORGIAN HOUSE

in capital order and on 2 floors.

LOUNGE HALL, 4 RECEPTION ROOMS, 11 BEDROOMS, 4 BATHROOMS.

All conveniences.

GARAGES. STABLING. 2 COTTAGES.

DELIGHTFUL GROUNDS, WOOD AND PARK-
LAND; in all about

40 ACRES

FOR SALE OR TO BE LET FURNISHED

Apply CONSTABLE & MAUDE, 2, Mount Street, W.1.

DEVON AND SOMERSET BORDERS

4 MILES MAIN LINE JUNCTION.



AN ORIGINAL QUEEN ANNE RESIDENCE

Hall, suite of panelled reception rooms, 12 bed and dressing rooms, 3 bathrooms.

Every comfort and convenience.

COTTAGE. GARAGES AND STABLING.

ABOUT 40 ACRES. FOR SALE

CONSTABLE & MAUDE, 2, Mount Street, London, W.1.

1, BANKS STREET,
MINEHEAD, SOMERSET.

CHANIN & THOMAS

(Tel. No. 103.)

WITH VACANT POSSESSION.

NEAR THE QUANTOCK HILLS AND THE SEA



PICTURESQUE OLD-WORLD RESIDENCE IN LOVELY GARDENS

3 reception, 7 bed, bath and usual offices; garage and stabling; profuse orchard of 1,000 choice trees; ranges of glass-houses; paddock; in all 5 ACRES. All main services. Strongly recommended. Early possession.
CHANIN & THOMAS, as above. (Folio 3030.)

A PERFECT RETREAT.
PICTURESQUE, OLD-FASHIONED WILT-
SHIRE COTTAGE, away from noise, traffic and neigh-
bours, yet only 5 minutes station (main line to Paddington).
Accommodation includes 2 reception, kitchen, 4 bedrooms,
bathroom (h. and c.). Large garage. 3 acres of fascinating
grounds with own trout stream, waterfalls and fishing pools.
Main water and electricity. FREEHOLD £2,100.—ROTHER-
HAMPTON and HUDSON, Newbury.

FOR SALE (11 miles Warwick, 12 miles Banbury,
10 miles Stratford-on-Avon).—In one of the safest areas
in England. One of the most attractive HUNTING BOXES
in the Warwickshire Hunt. Accommodation: Drawing room,
dining room, smoking room, 6 principal bedrooms, dress-
ing room, 3 bathrooms, 2 maids' rooms. Hot and cold water
all over house; electric light. Garage for 2 cars; Stabling for
14 horses. Large Garden. 2 Grooms' Cottages with electric
light. The whole property extends in area to about 135 Acres.
For full particulars apply to the Agents: JOHN MARGETT
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HATFIELD (NAST HYDE).—HOUSE TO LET. 5 be-
drooms, lounge hall, 2 reception rooms and study. Go 1
Garage and Garden.—RICHARDSON, Park Street, Hatfield.

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OPPORTUNITY OF A LIFETIME.

STONERWOOD PARK, Near PETERSFIELD, HAMPSHIRE

PRICE

£6,500 FREEHOLD

(SUBJECT CONTRACT).

LABOUR-SAVING HOUSE

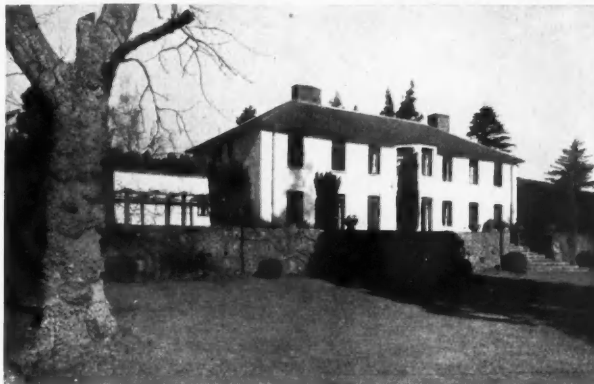
Leading Architect on old matured site.

2-3 RECEPTION
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7-8 BED.

4 BATH.

Company's electricity and water.
Central heating.



2 COTTAGES.

LOVELY GARDEN.

FINE VIEW.

26 ACRES

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION

AVAILABLE.

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BE SOLD BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS

ON THE HANTS AND SUSSEX BORDERS

1 1/2 miles from Liphook with fast Electric Trains to London.

Attractive Residence stands high and commands glorious distant panoramic views to the South.

14 PRINCIPAL BEDROOMS.

5 BATHROOMS. HALL and

4 RECEPTION ROOMS.

Electric Light. Radiators.

SQUASH COURT.

SWIMMING POOL. GARAGE.

Sandy soil.

6 COTTAGES.



Shooting, Hunting and Golf.

BEAUTIFULLY

LAI D OUT GROUNDS

2 tennis lawns, etc.

About 225 ACRES of Woodlands and 120 ACRES of Pasture; in all nearly

414 ACRES

Illustrated particulars of Messrs. F. D. IBBETT, MOSELY, CARD & Co., 125, High Street, Sevenoaks; and JOHN D. WOOD and Co., 23, Berkeley Square, London, W.1.

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SMALL MANOR HOUSE.

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ADJOINING GOLF COURSE AND PARK.

TO BE LET ON LEASE.

In delightfully quiet but accessible surroundings.

LOUNGE HALL. 3 RECEPTION.

6 BED AND DRESSING ROOMS.

GARDENER'S COTTAGE. GARAGE. STABLING.

ABOUT TWO-AND-A-HALF ACRES.

(INCLUDING PADDOCK).

UP-TO-DATE SANITATION AND SERVICES

Sole Agents, as above.



By direction of the Executors of the late Mrs. de Sales la Terrière.

Overlooking the Valley of the Windrush and the Cotswold Hills.

MINSTER LOVELL, OXON

3 miles from Burford, 15 from Oxford, and 27 from Cheltenham.

THE Freehold RESIDENTIAL ESTATE known as "WHITEHALL," extending to 230 ACRES, comprising the COTSWOLD STYLE RESIDENCE containing 3 reception, 6 bedrooms and offices. Central heating, electric light and excellent water supply. Lodge, 3 Cottages and Farm Buildings will be offered for SALE BY AUCTION by Messrs.

FRANKLIN & JONES, at Messrs. Taphouse's Music Room, 3, Magdalen Street, Oxford, on Wednesday, July 10th, 1940, at 2 o'clock p.m., unless sold previously by Private Treaty.

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SPECIALISTS IN THE DISPOSAL OF COUNTRY ESTATES AND HOUSES

SACKVILLE HOUSE, 40, PICCADILLY, W.1.

Telephone: REGENT 2481.

HAMPSHIRE.

CLOSE TO PETERSFIELD

£2,150 WITH NEARLY 2 ACRES

300FT. UP, FACING SOUTH; ADJACENT TO 'BUS SERVICE; FINE VIEW OF WARDOWN AND BUTSER HILL, TWO NOTABLE LANDMARKS.

A WELL-BUILT MODERN HOUSE

with main electric light and power and basins in bedrooms.

IN EXCELLENT REPAIR.

2 large reception (oak parquet floors), 6 bedrooms, dressing room, 2 bathrooms.

GARAGE. DOUBLE TENNIS COURTS.

MATURED AND WELL-TIMBERED GARDEN.

Grass orchard. Inexpensive to maintain.



AN OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE A BARGAIN

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(For continuation of F. L. MERCER & Co.'s advertisements see page viii.)

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CORFE CASTLE. DORSET

PEACEFULLY SITUATED IN THE FOLD OF THE DOWNS, ABOUT 1 MILE FROM THE OLD-WORLD AND HISTORICAL VILLAGE OF CORFE CASTLE
About 6 miles from Studland and the Coast. *Magnificent views are enjoyed from all the principal rooms.*

A NEWLY ERECTED
**ARTISTIC FREEHOLD
RESIDENCE**
at Little Woolgarston,
Corfe Castle,

BEAUTIFULLY CONSTRUCTED OF
ALL THE BEST MATERIALS.
5 BEDROOMS.
2 BATHROOMS.



Illustrated particulars may be obtained of FOX & SONS, Land Agents, Bournemouth.

3 RECEPTION ROOMS.
KITCHEN and OFFICES.

MAIN ELECTRIC LIGHT.

The site covers an area of just over

1 ACRE

REDUCED PRICE
£2,000 FREEHOLD

ON THE BORDERS OF THE NEW FOREST

Occupying a secluded position in ideal surroundings and commanding excellent views.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD

This attractive small Residential Property with excellent house in good order throughout. 3 bedrooms, boxroom, 2 bathrooms, drawing room, dining room, offices, Garage; workshop; stabling; cowhouse; barn; bungalow cottage. Electric lighting plant. Attractively laid-out Grounds comprising lawns, herbaceous borders, excellent flowering shrubs, small orchard and kitchen garden, good pastureland; the whole extending to an area of about

10½ ACRES

Inspected and recommended by FOX & SONS, Land Agents, Bournemouth, from whom particulars can be obtained.

DORSET

Close to a popular 18-hole golf course. 7 miles from Bournemouth.

This Delightful Modern Freehold RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY
with perfectly appointed House, in excellent repair throughout. 9 bedrooms, 2 dressing rooms, 2 bathrooms, lounge hall, oak-panelled dining



room (with parquet floor), double drawing room, morning room, kitchen and complete domestic offices. Electric light. Central heating. Gas and water. Garage (for 2 large cars). Stabling. 8-roomed cottage. The gardens and grounds are tastefully arranged, and include large walled-in kitchen garden, lawns, tennis court, and fine specimen trees and shrubs; the whole extending to an area of about

11 ACRES

PRICE £4,900.

Particulars of Messrs. FOX & SONS, Land Agents, Bournemouth.

DORSET

IN THE UNSPOILT MODEL VILLAGE OF IWERNE MINSTER.

6 miles from Blandford and Shaftesbury.

CONSIDERED TO BE ONE OF THE PRETTIEST TUDOR HOUSES IN THE COUNTY, BEAUTIFULLY MODERNISED ONE YEAR AGO.

3 bedrooms.
Dressing room, with
bath and lavatory
basin.
Bathroom.
Large sitting room.
Study and dining
room.
Kitchen.
Main electricity and
drainage.
"Sentry" boiler.

THE OLD-WORLD
GARDEN
of about
Three-quarters-
of-an-Acre



includes kitchen garden with wall fruit trees and a spring-fed pool.

PRICE £2,200 FREEHOLD

For particulars and orders to view apply FOX & SONS, Land Agents, Bournemouth.

DEVONSHIRE

3½ miles from Arminster. 9 miles from Lyme Regis. 30 miles from Exeter.

Situated on high ground and commanding extensive views. Excellent facilities for sport in the locality.

The Important Compact and Attractive Freehold Residence,

OXENWAYS HOUSE,
MEMBURY, NE. AXMINSTER.

facing practically due south and situated well away from the road.

8 BEDROOMS.
2 BATHROOMS.
3 RECEPTION ROOMS.
SERVANTS' HALL
and
COMPLETE DOMESTIC OFFICES.
STABLING. GARAGE.



For illustrated particulars apply, FOX & SONS, Land Agents, Bournemouth.

**DELIGHTFUL GARDENS
AND GROUNDS**

a feature of which is the Magnificent Rhododendron Glen, pretty woodland walks, well-stocked walled-in kitchen gardens with greenhouses, the whole extending to an area of nearly

8 ACRES

Low Price, £2,750 FREEHOLD
including Timber valued at
£250

FOX & SONS, HEAD OFFICE, 44-50, OLD CHRISTCHURCH ROAD, BOURNEMOUTH (11 BRANCH OFFICES)

ESTATE

HARRODS

OFFICES

Phone: Ken. 1490.
 Telegrams: "Estate
 Harrods, London."

KNIGHTSBRIDGE HOUSE,
 62/64, BROMPTON ROAD, LONDON, S.W.1

West Byfleet
 and Haslemere.
 Riviera Offices.

ADJOINING WINDSOR FOREST AND THE GREAT PARK

Suitable for Emergency Hospital, Nursing Home, School or Commercial Evacuation.

c.5



A RESIDENCE OF GEORGIAN CHARACTER

(40 years in present ownership), which has been well maintained and has spacious accommodation with large rooms.

Lounge hall, 5 reception, 11 main bedrooms, 3 bath, 7 staff rooms.

Central heating. Fire hydrants. Electric light. Main water laid on.

4 COTTAGES.

Stables and small farmery.

ABOUT 57 ACRES

(36 acres at present let off.)

PRICE and full details from HARRODS, LTD., 62-64, Brompton Road, S.W.1.

(Tele.: Kensington 1490. Extn. 816.)



HAMPSHIRE AND SUSSEX BORDERS

c.5

ONE HOUR FROM LONDON.

In a superb position on slope of hill, commanding extensive views of lovely wooded country; elevation 600ft.; near 2 golf courses; riding and shooting.

A LUXURIOUSLY FITTED HOUSE

of modern construction in Spanish style, embodying characteristic features.

3 RECEPTION. 4 BED. 2 BATH.

Main water and electricity. Modern drainage. Central heating. Independent hot water system.

Garage 2 cars.

LOVELY TERRACED GARDENS OF APPROXIMATELY 5 ACRES.

More land can be had if desired.

TO BE SOLD FREEHOLD
 with or without Contents



Inspected by the Sole Agents: HARRODS, LTD., 62-64, Brompton Road, S.W., and High Street, Haslemere, Surrey. (Tele.: Kensington 1490. Extn. 816.)

FOR EVACUATION.

BERKSHIRE. 25 MILES FROM LONDON

c.4

Main line Train service.

ONE OF THE MOST ATTRACTIVE PROPERTIES ON THE THAMES

LOUNGE.

4 RECEPTION.

11 BEDROOMS.

4 BATH.

EXCELLENT OFFICES.

Main services. Central heating.



GARAGE. STABLING.
 HARD TENNIS COURT.
 ORNAMENTAL AND KITCHEN
 GARDENS.

ABOUT 5 ACRES
 WITH EXTENSIVE FRONTAGE
 TO THE RIVER.

TO BE SOLD FREEHOLD

Owner's Agents: HARRODS, LTD., 62-64, Brompton Road, S.W.1.
 (Tele.: Kensington 1490 Extn. 806.)

RICKMANSWORTH 3 MILES

c.2

In undulating country, quietly retired from all traffic, yet within 1/2 mile of village, on a 'bus route.

EARLY XVIIIth CENTURY RESIDENCE

restored and fitted with all modern conveniences. 3 reception, 10 bed, 5 baths. Main water, electricity. Stabling, garage, cottages by arrangement. Gardens and Grounds of about 3 acres, surrounded by

FARM OF ABOUT 106 ACRES

House to be Let Furnished, or the whole property would be Let Unfurnished.

HARRODS, LTD., 62-64, Brompton Road, S.W.1.
 (Tele.: Kensington 1490. Extn. 809.)

FOR PRIVATE OCCUPATION OR EVACUATION PURPOSES.

SOUTH ASCOT

c.4

About 40 minutes London. Retired and safe situation.

WELL-BUILT HOUSE

with hall, 3 large reception, 10 bed and dressing, bathroom, offices. Garage, etc.

CHARMING GARDEN with lawn, kitchen garden, etc.

ONLY £2,000

OR TO BE LET UNFURNISHED AT £120 P.A.

HARRODS, LTD., 62-64, Brompton Road, S.W.1.
 (Tele.: Kensington 1490. Extn. 806.)

BERKS & OXON BORDERS

c.3

First-class position on high ground, well above River in safe area.

ATTRACTIVE MODERN RESIDENCE

Large lounge hall, 2 reception, 6 bed, bathroom. Main water, gas and electricity.

Garage.

MOST ATTRACTIVE GROUNDS, with large kitchen garden and orchard; in all about 1 1/2 ACRES.

TO BE SOLD OR LET

On reasonable terms.

HARRODS, LTD., 62-64, Brompton Road, S.W.1.
 (Tele.: Kensington 1490. Extn. 807.)

SOUTH DEVON COAST

c.5

Within easy reach of Exeter and Torquay.

ATTRACTIVE GEORGIAN RESIDENCE

4 reception, 13 bed and dressing, 2 bath rooms, offices.

GARAGE (for 4 cars).

OUTBUILDINGS. STABLING. 2 COTTAGES.

Co.'s water, etc. Central heating.

Really lovely GROUNDS, with large trees, shrubbery, walled kitchen garden, tennis court, paddock.

IN ALL ABOUT 4 ACRES

Low Price Accepted for Quick Sale

HARRODS, LTD., 62-64, Brompton Road, S.W.1
 Tele.: Kensington 1490. Extn. 816.)

150 ACRES.

£5,500

HEREFORDSHIRE

c.4

Near to Ross-on-Wye. In a safe area.

MODERN RESIDENCE

3 reception, 8 bed, bathroom, complete offices; electric light, good water and drainage; garage for 4, stabling for 5; 2 cottages, farmbuildings, etc.

PLEASANT GROUNDS.

Lawn, walled kitchen garden, orchard and pastureland.

IN ALL 150 ACRES

Bounded by a trout stream.

Recommended as a bargain by HARRODS, LTD., 62-64, Brompton Road, S.W.1.

(Tele.: Kensington 1490. Extn. 816.)

DORSET

c.5

BETWEEN BRIDPORT and BEAMINSTER.

SMALL MODERN RESIDENCE

situate in quiet village.

2 reception, 4 bed, bathroom. Central heating throughout. Co.'s electric light, etc. Garage, etc., and about 1/2 ACRE of attractive garden.

FREEHOLD £2,000

Immediate occupation.

HARRODS, LTD., 62-64, Brompton Road, S.W.1
 (Tele.: Kensington 1490. Extn. 816.)

DORKING & HORSHAM

c.13

(between). Delightful situation commanding fine views.

ONLY £2,000 FREEHOLD

ATTRACTIVE COUNTRY RESIDENCE

Hall, 3 reception, 5 bed, bathroom, offices.

Co.'s services. Modern drainage. Radiators.

Garage (2 cars).

MATURED GARDENS and MEADOWLAND.

ABOUT 10 ACRES

First-class Golf.

Recommended by HARRODS, LTD., 62-64, Brompton Road, S.W.1. (Tele.: Kensington 1490. Extn. 803.)

3 MILES FROM READING

c.4

Adjoining Sunning Golf Course; retired situation.

CHARMING MODERN RESIDENCE

Lounge hall, large lounge, study, dining room, large kitchen, 4 bed, bathroom, complete offices.

All Companies' mains, electrical services.

Large garage; well laid-out garden with lawn, herbaceous borders, etc.; in all 1 1/2 ACRES.

ONLY £2,600 FREEHOLD

Strongly recommended by HARRODS, LTD., 62-64, Brompton Road, S.W.1.

(Tele.: Kensington 1490. Extn. 806.)

NORTH CORNISH COAST

c.5

A WELL-BUILT MODERN RESIDENCE

Commanding panoramic views of the sea.

3 bed. Lounge. Dining room. Bathroom. Offices.

Simple gardens and small field; in all about 2 1/2 ACRES.

FREEHOLD £2,000

HARRODS, LTD., 62-64, Brompton Road, S.W.1.

(Tele.: Kensington 1490. Extn. 816.)



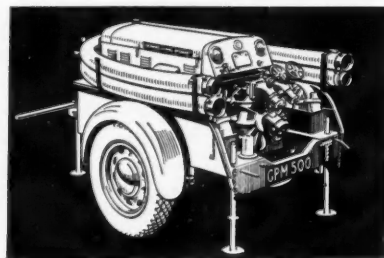
The margin
between Governmental
demands for K.L.G. plugs and
our maximum output is small:
delays in fulfilling private orders
are sometimes unavoidable,
when they occur—we beg
your indulgence.

K.L.G. SPARKING PLUGS LTD.
PUTNEY VALE, LONDON, S.W.15.



**Don't let him down!
Give him the best equipment!**

THE fireman is always at war with fire, and has a right to demand every modern aid in reducing the toll of its destruction. The introduction of "GODIVA" Trailer Fire Engines has brought a powerful new weapon to the service of the fire-fighter. These "go-anywhere" units equal the performance of the average large fire engine at a fraction of its cost.



On duty with the Fire Service and the A.F.S. to whom more than 6,000 units have been supplied, "GODIVA" Fire Engines have passed every test of efficiency and reliability with conspicuous success . . . installed as independent fire protection for large property and industrial plant their simplicity is an advantage of vital importance. In fortifying against fire only the best is good enough.

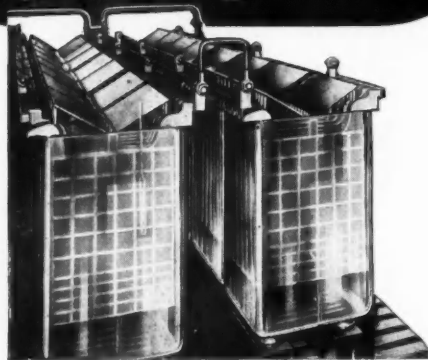
MAY WE SEND PARTICULARS OF ALL MODELS?

COVENTRY CLIMAX ENGINES Ltd. (Dept. G), COVENTRY. Tel. 5081

COVENTRY CLIMAX
ENGINES LIMITED
"GODIVA"
TRAILER FIRE ENGINES

Made by the world-famous engine builders

**DEPENDABLE ECONOMICAL
ELECTRIC LIGHTING
for Country Houses**



There is no better method of lighting country houses than by Ediswan Stationary Batteries. Compact and requiring only the minimum of attention, they are unexcelled for long and trouble-free service. Available in sizes to suit the requirements of houses of all types.



**EDISWAN
BATTERIES**

Our Advisory Dept.
will be glad to give you
every advice and assistance.
Write Dept.
No. 5, The Edison
Swan Electric Co. Ltd.,
Ponder's End, Middx.

COUNTRY LIFE

SATURDAY, JULY 6th, 1940

(Vol. LXXXVIII. No. 2268)



Lenore

28, George St., Hanover Sq., W.1

MRS. SIMON WHITBREAD WITH HER CHILDREN

Mrs. Whitbread was, before her marriage to Captain Simon Whitbread in 1936, Miss Helen Trefusis, and is a daughter of the Hon. Robert Trefusis. The children, Samuel Charles and Elizabeth Ann, are three years and one year old. This photograph was taken at Southill Park, Biggleswade, Bedfordshire, the seat of their grandfather, Mr. Howard Whitbread.

Mrs. Simon Whitbread is working for the Red Cross in Bedfordshire

COUNTRY LIFE

OFFICES : 2-10, TAVISTOCK STREET, COVENT GARDEN, W.C.2.

Telegrams : "COUNTRY LIFE," LONDON : Telephone : TEMPLE BAR 7351

Advertisements : TOWER HOUSE, SOUTHAMPTON STREET, W.C.2
Telephone : TEMPLE BAR 4363

"Country Life" Crossword No. 544, p. xxiii.

POSTAL CHARGES.—The Editor reminds correspondents and contributors that any communication requiring a reply must be accompanied by the requisite stamps. Notice is given that MSS. submitted will not be returned unless this condition is complied with.

POSTAGES ON THIS ISSUE : INLAND 1½d., CANADA 1½d. ABROAD 2½d.

NO UNCULTIVATED LAND!

WHEN all are agreed on the need to produce food on every square inch of land which is capable of producing it, we must be very careful that misunderstanding and lack of prompt execution do not deprive us of a large part of the harvest. Last week the Minister of Agriculture, speaking at the Greater London Food Production Conference, raised a case in point, when he declared it intolerable that land belonging to building estates should be allowed not only to lie useless but become a trouble to the community because it could only bear weeds. "I want," said Mr. Hudson, "to see this land cultivated at once; and I ask the owners and agents of such estates to see that it is brought under cultivation without delay." The Minister is not likely to be disappointed. The difficulty hitherto has been that the owners and agents for the sale of such land are, in most cases, entirely unequipped to undertake its cultivation as part of their own business. It would indeed be absurd to ask them to attempt it. Now, however, that local authorities are empowered to commandeer such land for use as allotments in urban and suburban areas; now that the county war executive committees have powers to take over "building estates" still breeding and disseminating weeds in country districts, and have powers to arrange for their farming up to the maximum of production, things ought to move with unexampled speed. Owners and agents will not voluntarily put any hindrance in the way; of that we may be sure. And the faint-hearted but willing small-holder has now a definite guarantee from the Government that his Naboth's vineyard will not be stolen from him the moment it suits the local authority or local vested interests. Another matter about which misunderstanding has undoubtedly occurred (and is still possible) is the agricultural survey of farms. This, as we have often pointed out, is of the first importance; but, if it is to be really fruitful, farmers must be made to understand more clearly exactly what is being done. Sir Merrik Burrell has just written to the farmers of West Sussex a letter which puts things in a nutshell. "I appeal," he says, "to all farmers to welcome the visits—to recognise the surveyors as friends carrying out a most difficult job in an endeavour to help—and to co-operate by thinking out *at once* plans for the betterment of their farms in order to have valuable suggestions ready when the visits occur. Nothing can be more valuable than the farmer's intimate knowledge of his own fields."

This is sound common sense, and we are as certain as Sir Merrik Burrell is that, with the stimulus of satisfactory prices, we can avoid all friction and materially increase the farmer's output on his present holdings during the coming year. We have at the same time to consider the possibilities of reclamation in areas which do not usually come under the heading of farmlands. Major Nelson Rooke, the Duke of Beaufort's commissioner at Badminton, recently described in these pages his experiences in ploughing up old parkland at Badminton and elsewhere. He rightly lays stress on the need for the advice of the available experts, and in this connection it is good news that the Government are giving Sir George Stapledon *carte blanche* on a heavy grassland farm, typical of millions of acres in Britain capable of far higher productivity, which has been taken over as a grassland improvement station. The centre, which

consists of two adjoining farms just outside Stratford-on-Avon on the Evesham road, is described in the article in this issue of COUNTRY LIFE in which Sir George expounds the programme of work which he there intends to carry out.

THE NEW AGRICULTURAL PRICES

ON Monday the new farm workers' minimum wages, at an average of an extra 1cs. a week, and the new scale of prices for farm produce came into force. Publication of the latter had been withheld till the week-end, and a good many farmers were thus kept in a state of suspense till the last moment, wondering how they were going to meet a 20 per cent. addition to their wages bill. This represents about £26 more per man employed per annum—a matter of from £100 to £150 a year on the average medium farm.

Mr. Hudson's new prices certainly give a very substantial increase. The standard price of wheat is raised from 10s. 11d. to 14s. 6d., of oats from 11s. 7d. to 14s. 6d. a hundredweight; potatoes the marketable surplus of which will be taken over by the Ministry of Food, at a price to be fixed when the size of the crop is known, will give farmers a return of 20 per cent. more per acre than last year; a further 1½d. a gallon is allowed on milk, already given an extra 1d. per quart, making a total of 5½d. per gallon on the 2s. per gallon of July last year. The average price for sheep is 1s. 2d. per pound as against 1s.; the basic price for fat pigs goes from 19s. to 21s. a score.

Two important provisos and one omission call for notice. First, as the farmer is hopefully assumed to be going to make some additional profit from these prices, a limit is to be fixed (probably at £1,000) above which he will have to be assessed for Income Tax on Schedule D—his actual profits—instead of on the basis of Schedule B, estimating his profit on his rent. Second, the prices for fat cattle have not been given yet because the Ministry wants a reserve of livestock to be carried over through the winter, in view of plentiful existing supplies: a further reason for the present campaign to increase the supply of feeding-stuffs by all possible means. The omission is that of any price for wool. This is hard to understand as most of the shearings in this country are already completed.

CALAIS

THE four Englishmen who got back from Calais, by most daring escapes from their captors, brought the outlines of a story that will be immortal. The name of that little town, for so long English and imperishably woven into English history, will now be engraved on many another heart. The burghers of Calais who long ago capitulated to an English king are commemorated in bronze beside the Thames at Westminster. Some day, perhaps, the little band of three Rifle battalions who withstood three mechanised divisions of the enemy and barred the road to Dunkirk for four days, will be similarly honoured. Upon its plinth will be engraved the Brigadier's reply to the offer of surrender: "The answer is No." Did these Riflemen, so short of food, water, sleep, ammunition, and lacking their mechanised support, know how much hung upon their holding out among the ancient ramparts and crumbling houses of that town which to many of them had always meant the beginning of a happy holiday? It is said that they did not realise what had happened to the main British army, and that the Brigadier was simply carrying out his instructions to hold Calais.

Their's not to reason why;
Their's but to do and die.

Brigadier Claude Nicholson, who, with his brigade, thus did his duty so heroically, is one of the youngest brigadiers, a cavalryman aged forty-two. He is son of Mr. R. F. Nicholson and brother of Mr. Godfrey Nicholson, M.P.

ART AS A RELIEF FROM WAR

IN laying stress on the spiritual value of art as a relief and a refreshment from the strain of war, the Archbishop of Canterbury called attention to an important psychological factor. It is one which the Government has not forgotten, and indeed has recently provided for in the case of munition workers by arranging broadcasts of music in the arms factories. The Archbishop was speaking at the annual meeting of the National Art-Collections Fund, which may be in some danger of losing ground now that the national collections are for the most part out of sight. It is the duty of its members, however, to see that they do not also fade out of mind, and that they can help to prevent by continuing to support the Fund in spite of the heavy burden of taxes and the claims of other appeals. The latest report shows a certain falling off in membership during 1939, but the record of acquisitions during the past year is none the less an impressive one. An outstanding purchase was the splendid mid-sixteenth-century Greenwich Armour, once at Wilton, which has returned to this country from America and is now in the Tower Armouries, where it fills an important place in the series of Tudor armours. A large proportion of the contributions made last year by the Fund have gone to help provincial galleries: for instance, Zoffany's amusing conversation piece showing Charles Towneley in the midst of his marbles with some of his friends has been purchased for the Towneley Hall Art Gallery, Burnley; the Ashmolean has been enriched by a lovely Gerard van Honthorst which in its design and colour harmonies is almost an anticipation of



THE FRENCH "CHEQUERS"

The Château de Vizelle in Dauphiné, on the road from Grenoble to Briançon, has been used as their summer residence by the Presidents of the French Republic. It was built on the site of a castle of the Dauphins by the Duc de Lesdiguières in 1611, and overlooks the picturesque town on one side, old formal and terrace gardens on the other

Vermeer; and the Leeds Art Gallery has acquired from Lord Halifax the fine needlework suite of furniture that used to be at Temple Newsam and is now there again.

A GREAT AUSTRALIAN CRICKETER

IT is now more than thirty years since Mr. M. A. Noble led an Australian eleven to victory in a Test match in this country, but his name still has a formidable ring in all cricketing ears and, even in these days of too many obituaries, his death will pass neither unnoticed nor unregretted. He was indisputably one of the very great cricketers, and that in a golden age when both England and Australia were richly endowed; distinguished alike as a medium-paced bowler of inexhaustible accuracy, a dour and adaptable batsman, a superb field. He had all the qualities of resolution, of fighting power, of giving nothing away, which have made the Australians such tremendous adversaries, and he is as sure of his niche among the great captains as among the great players. With his name there come to mind those of Trumper and Duff and Trumble, Gregory and Armstrong and Clem Hill, and even in such times as these their memory brings a pleasant momentary thought of green fields. Indeed, we think of them the more warmly when Australia, once more on our side in such infinitely stirring battles, is coming with characteristic determination to the help of the Mother Country.

CIGAR BARGAINS

THE sale of twenty lots of Havana cigars under the hammer is a somewhat unusual event, even in the case of sale by order of executors. As a rule, the cigars, like the wines and spirits, pass into the possession of relatives or friends by way of gift. The late Dame Beatrice Alexandra Kent's furniture and effects were offered on the premises, No. 143, Hamilton Terrace, St. John's Wood, by Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley. The twenty lots of cigars included many complete hundreds of Hoyo de Monterey, Por Larranaga, Romeo and Julieta Super Selectos III, and other well known brands, and eighty-one oddments from many a pleasant evening's enjoyment. The lots realised a total of £123. This may seem at first sight a good deal of money for cigars, but if the cigars were, as doubtless they were, in perfect condition, this represents a good bargain, for Havana cigars will not get less expensive, and it is pretty certain that the excellence of the brands in question makes them a good purchase at ordinary retail prices over the counter. More than ever the cigar is becoming a luxury, and with the rising price of tobacco the pipe, now seen at most of the few luncheons and dinners that are still given, takes its place, generally after a preliminary cigarette, if ladies are present. All this connotes a change in other respects; a well filled cigar-case could be handed to a friend, and cigarettes, too, can yet be offered, but a pipe of tobacco? No, for as Barrie emphasised in "My Lady Nicotine," the wise smoker has many pipes but only one mixture, and knowledge of this fact precludes most men from inviting their friends to fill up their pipes from an unfamiliar pouch.

A COUNTRYMAN'S NOTES

Beacon Hills—Bombs and the Drought—The Sacred Hour—Libelling Birds

BY MAJOR C. S. JARVIS

THE organisation of a force of unpaid volunteers in a country district where every other man is working some twelve hours a day is not an easy business, and one is loath to order a general "stand-to" for practice purposes because of the dislocation it causes to farm life; and work on the farm must go on, whatever happens. We had, however, reached the stage when a test mobilisation on an air-raid warning was necessary, but before this could be put into effect the Germans obligingly staged a real one. This provided the needed fillip of realism that is always lacking in sham fights and manœuvres, and with the drone of aeroplane engines overhead and the sky herringboned with searchlights the descendants of the men who manned the local beacon heights at the time of the Spanish Armada—the Hayters, the Shutlers, the Vincents and Ings—fell in on the same spots where their forefathers lit the fires that blazed over England some three and a half centuries ago. The spots selected for the beacons of 1588 are still known by tradition here, and the conspicuous hills and tumuli that were chosen then for signal fires have all the qualifications of present-day observation posts.

Out along the forest tracks, the old smugglers' ways and the by-paths galloped messengers on forest ponies, who date back even farther into the past than their riders, thus providing a most realistic sixteenth-century touch, which was only slightly marred by the fact that the prosaic twentieth-century telephone and motor cycle had outstripped them on the way. The raid, it would seem, was more in the nature of a feeler for weak spots than anything else, but if an invasion is attempted on a serio us scale the galloping dispatch rider may come into his own again, for the first thing our very thorough enemy will do is to see to it that the local telephone systems fail to function.

I SUPPOSE it is not disclosing a State secret to mention that some bombs were dropped, for one way and another it is rather difficult to hush up detonations that are heard over half a county. They were, however, most disappointing bombs, for they failed to break the windows of cottages fifty yards away, five ponies in the field went on grazing without losing a munch almost before the dust had settled, and, speaking generally, the countryside preserved the even tenour of its ways. The only striking thing about the explosions was the evidence they provided of the seriousness of the drought, and I hope I shall be allowed by the Censor to state that we have experienced a very dry spell during the latter part of May and nearly the whole of June. Chunks of earth thrown out from the small craters disclosed the fact that the subsoil is bone dry to a depth of some six feet, and this being the case it is little wonder that high-lying meadows are showing brown and yellow.

If these long periods of drought in late May and June, when everything should be making the maximum growth, are to become a regular feature of our climate we shall have to consider seriously the question of providing artificial irrigation, not only in our gardens but in the fields also. In this very well watered country of ours it would not be difficult to devise a variety of schemes to provide irrigation for a very considerable proportion of the land, though possibly we should have to engage the services of some Indian *ryots*, Chinese farmers and Egyptian *fellaheen* to show us how to make use of the various water-raising systems that can be used—the Archimedean screw, the *sakkia*, the *shadoof*, and the giant water-wheels of the Orontes. Many of them, of course, are too wasteful of man and animal power to be of any economic value in this country, but the dammed stream, the windmill pump, and that queer contrivance, the ram, are all methods that tick over of their own accord and might be advantageously employed to turn a withering crop into a patch of thriving greenness during a critical period.

The trouble is that our droughts, though serious at the time, are usually very short-lived, and a water-raising contrivance becomes an offence to the eye when the sky is grey and looming, and land drainage is paramount in one's mind. I may mention that during the burning dry spell of May, 1939, I constructed a dam in a small stream and led the water by means of a hose syphon to every part of my vegetable garden. The installation of this plant and the first flow of water through it coincided with the general break in the weather that occurred in June, and was no doubt partially responsible for the incredibly wet summer that followed; but everything comes to him who waits, and this year it has proved a veritable godsend. The neighbouring farmer, who is most sceptical of all new-fangled devices, has grudgingly admitted that "there may be something in it," and this from a working farmer is praise indeed and a great and sweeping admission.

AS a nation we are imbued first and foremost and at all times with the necessity for "business as usual," and, though the expression first came into use during the last war, the spirit of the teaching was present to a marked extent during the long Napoleonic struggle, and I have no doubt the Saxons said it to each other even after William had landed at Hastings in 1066. In these very difficult times, when tradesmen are unable to deliver as usual and shopping in the town has to be contrived to fit in with

various other duties, one feels that shopkeepers might no longer continue to respect the complete sanctity of the "dinner hour," and keep their shops open with some sort of service for the benefit of those unable to call in the morning or afternoon. If banks and other business houses can manage to carry on with reduced staff during the period set apart for the midday meal, there is no reason why the shops should not follow suit. The Englishman's dinner-hour, however, is a very holy thing, and nothing must be allowed to tamper with its complete immunity from interference.

This reminds me of a little episode that occurred after the South African War when a returned Yeoman was holding forth in the village inn about a battle in which he had taken part.

"We advanced at dawn in extended order," he said, "and just as we got near the kopjes a terrible fire was opened on us and we couldn't go on. So there we lay behind ant-hills the whole day in the burning sun, and just as it was getting dark—"

At this stage one of his listeners gave vent to audible sounds of incredulity and the Yeoman turned on him aggressively.

"Don't you believe me?" he asked.

"Oh, yes—I believe you all right," said the other, apologetically, "but what I don't understand is how you managed about your dinner-hour."

IN writing notes like mine one has to bear in mind the risk of libel, and therefore one avoids, naturally, anything of a derogatory nature concerning men and women; but I have discovered that, though there is no financial liability, it is just as dangerous

to make libellous remarks about birds, beasts and fishes, as, whatever their species, they appear to have far more friends and champions than has the average human being. I have been taken very seriously to task because I made some scathing remarks about the brain of the rough-haired fox terrier, and now an incensed bird-lover has attacked me because I accused the sparrow of being an evil-liver and a wanton destroyer. According to my correspondent he is an attractive little bird, a good father, and does far more good than harm.

To satisfy myself that this eulogium is correct I have been watching our local sparrows, and they spend their whole time robbing my poultry of their food. When air-gunned off this they fly with protesting chirps straight to the farm a quarter of a mile away and interest themselves in the pigsties. The only time they come down into the garden is when they detect a row of peas sprouting or turnip seedlings showing their first leaf above the soil. I admit that with the turnips the chaffinches give them some assistance, but where the chaffinch lays the white stalks in orderly rows after eating the seeds at the base, the careless, untidy sparrow scatters them broadcast; and if damage has to be done I prefer it to be carried out neatly.

In late August and in September I know I shall have some relief as the sparrows will be away in the ripening corn, but they will return. I can only conclude, if my correspondent is correct about her particular species of sparrow, that our Hampshire birds come of a very low and plebeian strain and have been very badly brought up.

FRENCH INDO-CHINA

THE IMPERIAL TOMBS OF ANNAM. By ALAN HOUGHTON BRODRICK

The following article gives some idea of the artistic treasures of a little-known land that has been brought prominently into the news by the reports of Japanese demands on France and Britain regarding supplies for Nationalist China, at a time, moreover, when the whole future of French possessions in the Far East is uncertain.

FRENCH INDO-CHINA is the most easterly part of that vast peninsula which, comprising Burma in the west and Siam in the centre, tails off in the south into the narrow land of Malaya to end at Singapore. Geographical Indo-China, as distinct from the French dominion, is cut off in the north by gigantic mountain ranges which thrust southwards two main ridges. That to the west divides Burma from Siam and continues down the Malay Peninsula. That to the east is shorter and runs parallel with the coast to the China Sea, under whose waves it sinks just north of the borders of Cochin-China.

The name "Indo-China" is an apt designation for the French Far Eastern possessions, since the lands to the west of the Annam range—that is, Laos (the people of which are of the same stock as the Siamese) and Cambodia (whose inhabitants are the rather degenerate descendants of the mighty temple builders of Angkor)—belong to the sphere of Indian cultural influence. The Annamese countries, on the other hand—that is to say, the protectorates of Tongking and Annam, with the colony of Cochin-China—owe their whole civilisation to the Middle Realm.

The rich and fertile rice-growing deltas of the Red River in Tongking and of the Mekong in Cochin-China, together with the cultivated strip of Annam stretching nearly a thousand miles between the mountains and the China Sea, support fifteen out of the twenty-two million inhabitants of Indo-China. These fifteen millions are the Annamese, a people of mixed origins but strongly marked by infiltrations from the north. The great mountains of the Chain of Annam have always isolated the Annamese from Western influences. The earliest human remains found in the hills of Tongking show that the population was mixed even in late Palæolithic times: skulls have been unearthed of Melanesoid, Indonesoid and Australoid types. The Mongoloid influence, which now seems so to prevail that many of the Annamese look like southern Chinese, is a comparatively late thing. The great Chinese push came in the second century before our era, when the Han emperors undertook vast conquests. The Chinese then occupied, reduced, civilised and largely "sinized" the country we to-day call Tongking—that is, in Sino-Annamese, the "Eastern



HUE: THE FORBIDDEN CITY. The first hall of the Palace as seen from the terrace of the Ngo-môn Gate

Capital"; for the conquest extended, at first, no farther south than the most northern part of present-day Annam, which name the Chinese gave to all their new province.

To-day the bulk of the population in Tongking, Annam, and Cochinchina is Annamese, or at least of Annamese speech—although the hills, even quite near Hué, are still of wild and semi-savage tribes. At the Emperor of Annam reigns only over the protectorate of Tongking, whose capital city, Hanoi, is the administrative capital of French Indo-China—and that of Annam proper, in whose capital of Hué the sovereign resides.

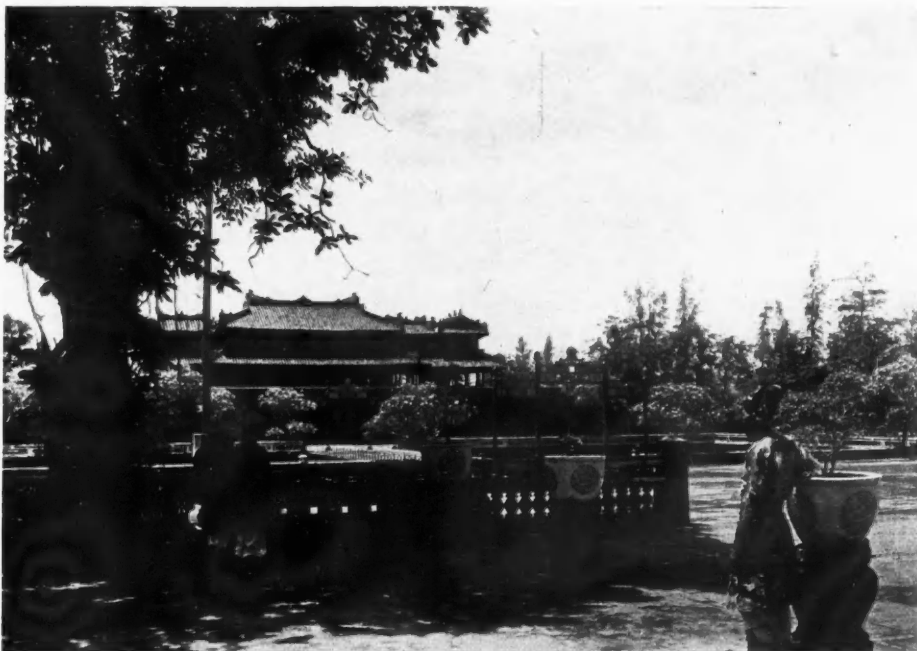
When the Chinese withdrew from Annamese lands after a thousand years of rule, they left the country a cultural colony, and it has since remained. The Annamese, under their own rulers, began a steady push southwards, and by 1469 Hué, then known as Phu-Xuân, had been taken from the Chams, a Malay people.

Hindu culture whose empire stretched, in the Middle Ages, far north. A member of the Nguyễn family, which sprang from a small village in the province of Thanh-hoa, having aided his sovereign, a monarch

of the Lê dynasty, to recover his throne, was rewarded, in 1558, with the lordship of all the lands stretching from the Sông Gianh to the mouths of the Mekong. This State became known to Europeans as "Cochin China," that is, Little China. To-day, of course, the name only applies to the most southerly portion of the Annamese lands. The Nguyễns took up their residence at Hué, while their nominal suzerains held their Court at Hanoi in the north. In 1775 a revolt drove the last Lê monarch from Hanoi. The usurpers invaded Annam and expelled the Nguyễn princes.

The nephew and heir of the last Nguyễn ruler fled south, where the French had already obtained some foothold. For twenty-seven years, with French help and varying fortunes, Nguyễn-Anh sought to regain his patrimony. By 1802 he had not only got back his ancestral lands but had also extended his rule over Tongking itself. He maintained his capital at Hué (which means "Concord"). In 1806 he proclaimed himself Emperor of An-nam—or, rather, of "Dai-nam" or the "Great South," for the Annamese do not like the old Chinese designation of "An-nam" or the "Pacified South," as smacking too much of subjection. Gia-Long, who was a remarkably astute ruler, set about re-building and beautifying his capital so as to make it a miniature Peking.

Hué has to-day about 90,000 inhabitants, and is built on either side of the Hu'o'ng-Giang, or River of Perfumes. To the north there is a rectangular city built to the plans of French engineers in the early years of the last century—a Chinese edition of a Vauban fortress. Within its dull red brick walls the citadel is



HUE: THE GARDENS OF THE FORBIDDEN CITY SEEN FROM THE ENTRANCE TO THE THIA-HOA PALACE LOOKING TOWARDS THE NGO-MON GATE

divided, like its Chinese counterpart, into the Kinh-thành (Capital City), the Hoàng-Thành (Imperial City), and the Tu'-cầm-thành (Purple Forbidden City).

The main entrance to the Forbidden City is formed by the Ngo-Môn—that is Cattle Gate, named after the Niu-Mên in Peking and remotely perhaps after the Go-puras of India. Within and beyond the Ngo-Môn, which was built in 1833, lies the Palace of Absolute Concord (Thia-hoa). Between it and the walls of the Forbidden City stretches a beautiful esplanade set with trees, monumental archways and bridges, and gay with gardens of flowers. There are temples, palaces, and pleasure grounds of rare beauty and picturesqueness on all sides of the Forbidden City. The spirit and traditions of ancient China flourish in Annam with a southern and rather fragile grace which contrasts with the more severe and robust aspect of China itself.

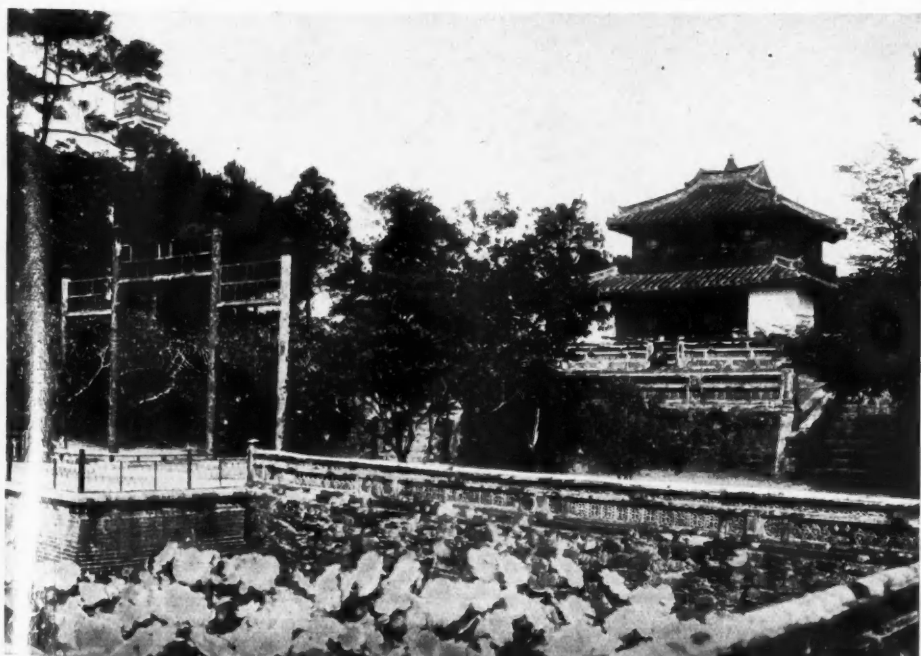
Since the mountains of Annam are nowhere more than fifty miles from the sea, the Hu'o'ng-Giang, like all the other streams of the Pacified South, is short; but upon its banks are the far-famed Imperial tombs. There have been eleven reigning Emperors of Annam since Gia-Long. The most noteworthy sepulchres are five in number. Those of Tu'-Dùc, Đông-Khánh and Thieu-Tri are on the right bank of the River of Perfumes; that of Minh-Mang, the most magnificent of all, on the left bank, while the tomb of Gia-Long, the ancestor, is the farthest from the capital and set in a great grove at some distance from a small tributary of the Hu'o'ng-Giang.

The whole countryside is undulating, beautifully wooded, and altogether delightful.

The tomb-palaces are laid out with due regard to Chinese tradition and what is called "Feng-Shui"—that is, "Wind-Water," or the geomantic significance of landscape. Essentially the sepulchres consist of an entrance, a courtyard with stone figures on either side—elephants, horses, mandarins; on the farther side of the esplanade rises a temple housing the name tablets of the Sovereign and relics of his reign. To the right and to the left are buildings for servants, attendants and guardians, many of whom have some claim to be members of the Imperial Family.

Behind the temple you find a huge stele, sheltered by a portico, and inscribed with the record of imperial achievement. In a secluded part of the grounds is the real place of burial. It is generally a round barrow covered with vegetation—the archaic sepulchral mound of Asia.

The custom of erecting grave-mounds over the illustrious dead began in North China either at or not long after the Chou conquest in 1040 B.C. Such tumuli had long been known in the steppe belt—that is to say, from south-eastern Europe far into Central Asia. In all that vast region mounds were heaped over tomb-chambers of wood or stone, which were lavishly



THE TEMPLE IN THE GROUNDS OF THE TOMB OF THE EMPEROR THIEU-TRI

furnished with grave-gear. It is noteworthy that the bodies thus interred were smeared or sprinkled with red pigment consisting of hematite or cinnabar. As a similar custom has been traced in far distant places many observers have concluded that we have here evidence of a direct culture diffusion trait. As a matter of fact, the practice of raddling the dead is a most ancient one in the Far East, for the late Palaeolithic human remains of the so-called "Upper Cave" at Choukout'ien in the Western Hills near Peking (where have been found the immensely older bones of the *Sinanthropus* or Man of Peking)—remains which cannot be less than twenty thousand and may be as much as fifty thousand years old—show clear traces of red pigment on and around them. There is thus a continuity of burial custom in the Far East extending from late Palaeolithic times to recent days. The Emperors of Japan are still buried under great cairns, and the body of Yuan-shi-kai, the would-be Emperor of China less than a generation ago, is interred under a very imperial-looking tumulus.

This general plan of the imperial sepultures of Annam admits of additions and slight modifications, but in the main it is the same for all the mausolea.

You drive out from the city towards the south, past the Nam-Giao or Southern Suburb (copied from the Altar of Heaven in Peking) where the Sovereign offers up the triennial sacrifice to Heaven and to Earth, and in a few minutes you are before the gates of the "Du'c-Tôn Anh Hoang-Dê," or tomb of the Emperor Tu'-Dù'c. Although it is not, perhaps, the most beautiful, it is ineffably peaceful with its lotus pools, bathing lake—over which, supported on piles, leans a pleasure pavilion—its banyan trees, flowers, and clouds of water fowl. The Emperor passed a good deal of his time here, and in fact treated his future tomb as a country house. He is not buried, as were his predecessors, under a barrow, but in a vault behind his temple.

Next comes the charming, small but perfect mausoleum of the Emperor Đông-Khánh. The delicate pink of the temple walls, the enamel decorations, the porcelain revetments, the white marble figures in the courtyard, the red and gold lacquer gates, all set against a background of dark green Chinese pines, make up a picture of unforgettable grace and gay serenity.

The tomb of the Emperor Thieu-Tri is singular in having no surrounding wall, and it is more like a great palace than a mausoleum. The monarch, who disliked Europeans so much that he gave orders to kill on sight all of them in his dominions, delighted to sit and meditate in his pavilion surrounded by groves of trees. The tomb is planned on a majestic scale. From the triumphal entrance arch a broad paved way leads over bridges to the dragon balustrade steps and so up to the courtyard and temple behind which is the sovereign's sepulture.

You cross the river to get to the finest of all the mausolea,



THE GARDENS OF THE TOMB OF THE EMPEROR MINH-MANG

that of Minh-Mang, the son and successor of Gia-Long. High banyan trees line the drive which leads up from the water to the blue granite steps of the entrance Gate of Dazzling Virtue. On either side of the interior courtyard are the buildings for the attendants, then comes the Hall of Venerated Beneficence (Sung-ân-Dieu). It is supported by pillars of ironwood lacquered scarlet and gold, and shelters the tablets of Minh-Mang and his empress. The gardens are riotous with flowers and flowering shrubs. Three bridges span the Lake of Irreproachable Clarity, whose shores are bordered with vermillion-flowered false cotton trees, frangipani bushes with white, thick-petalled, heavy-scented blossoms, and tree azaleas in carved stone pots.

The Sovereign's body lies beyond the Palace of Attracted Light deep under a mound sprouting a tangle of trees through which you may see the great green bronze doors of the Imperial sepulture.

You have to row in a sampan up a little river and then walk a while under an avenue of tall trees to reach the burying-place of Gia-Long, the founder of the Nguyễn dynasty.

It is all very still, with no sound but the scrunching of your steps upon the fine sand of the alley. Suddenly the trees twist to the left and you are upon the dark grey and weathered walls of the mausoleum. It is severe of aspect. A dusky patina lies on everything, the bronzes, the stones, and the dragon steps which lead down to the wide terrace where, on the twentieth day of the first month, that of the patronal festival, are given weird displays of magic, hypnotism and catalepsy before the Imperial Court.

The view from the temple is strangely beautiful: a curling, curving lake, pointed hills and a distant landscape of wooded mountains framed by two high stone columns surmounted by lions, the eternal funeral columns of China which dot the landscape from Annam to Siberia and from the Yellow Sea to Turkestan.

On your way back to the City of Concord you can see near the river and half-hidden by a sacred grove the Fisherman's Tomb. The rebels who attacked the Nguyễn princes in the eighteenth century slew the father of him who was afterwards to become the Emperor Gia-Long and threw his body and severed head into the waters of the Perfumed River. A fisherman drew up the head in his net and treasured it until such time as Gia-Long returned in triumph to his ancestral lands. The great Emperor's father is buried in a place apart, for, although the ancestor of the reigning house, he never reigned. The fisher had performed a pious act, but in daring to touch the sacred head of a prince he had committed the most heinous of crimes. For his sacrilege he was, of course, executed, but for his piety his Emperor raised up for him a sepulture of almost royal splendour, and the fisher's memory and his descendants have been ever since honoured.



THE GUARD OF HONOUR AND THE GREAT MARBLE GATEWAY BEFORE THE MAUSOLEUM OF THE EMPEROR DONG-KHANH

THINGS THAT BIDE

BY LOCH ETIVE

THE flowers of the flags
Are like yellow birds, hanging
Over the secret pool.

The fronds of the ferns
Are like green serpents, curling
Beside the silent path.

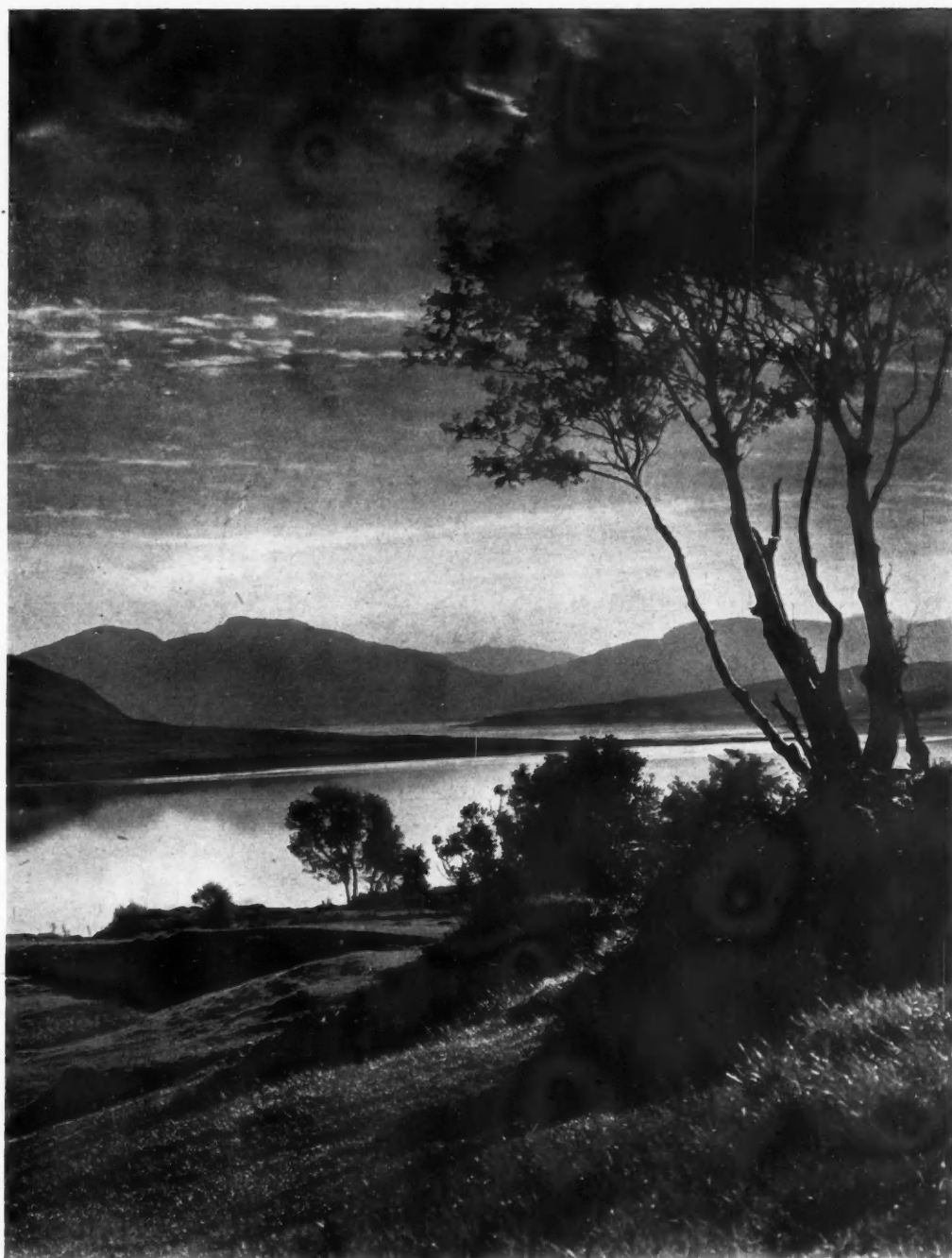
The lashes of your lids
Are like bird's wings, sweeping
Across your regard.

The softness of your speech
Is like silver rain, falling
Among parched thoughts.

The lenience of your lips
Is like a cloud, dissolving
At the kiss of the wind.

From your deep consideration
Flows the dark stream, nourishing
The lake of my delight.

BRYAN GUINNESS.



R. M. Adam

THIS IS FOR EVER

This is for ever,
These unlit beech trees leaning over Teviot's stream,
Where you, with rod and boat,
High in reflected tree-tops float,
—Figures in some absurd, celestial dream—
Over the river running emerald deep.
These distant shallows whose sweet roar comes faint,
This ceaseless, silly, innocent complaint
Of lambs crying to their mother sheep;
These primrose leaves unwrinkling at my feet,
This child with eager hand
Tirelessly drawing patterns in the river sand,
And the red field green-shadowed with young wheat,
This holiday, this love,
This gay sun shining above,
This is for ever,
This carelessness, this peace,
This heavenly springing of the earth's increase.

This has no finish, no catastrophe,
And death's disruptive hand
Cannot blot out these pictures in the sand,
This is for ever,
And no ephemeral headlines we may see
Screaming their deathly sentences abroad,
No shock, no agony of spirit, can sever
This timeless moment from the spread of time,
Though war unsheath her adamant vile sword
And howling dogs run free.
That noise, that fear, has no reality,
Those tortures will grow shadowy and pale,
This love, this moment of spring, was all our tale,
This joy, this leaning tree,
This orchestra, this rhyme,
Not writ in the language of mortality.

P. H.

THE STEADFAST

This is mankind,
Turning his eyes to where the smoking trees
Suddenly come alight and flame with leaf,
Working, and getting children, fighting disease,
Searching, and never losing his belief
That in himself lies power to cure all ills.
This is mankind,
Lifting his eyes to the indestructible hills,
Stolidly sowing for a harvest he'll not reap,
Mankind, who cannot die though he may sleep.

Not these, not these, the noble or the unconscious,
Arming against a foe they will not hate,
Watching incredulous while tyrants loose
The filthy flood of battle in full spate:
Not these, armoured with truth, wiser than heroes,
Sadly preparing for their bitter dying,
Nor those whom their thrice-perjured leaders hold
Helpless, anaesthetised by years of lying,
Unhappy, senseless, blind;
Fear not, this is not mankind.

This is mankind
Coming home silently from work to tea,
Lifting his gaze from the crowded pavement to see
Sunset burning the gross clouds in a wild fringe of fire:
And, through the irritation and the smother
Stubbornly loving his brother,
This is mankind whom centuries cannot tire.
And after many years,
Poorer, more gaunt, more sad,
He shall arise out of this world run mad,
And with slow difficult birth,
Live, and understand, and wipe away all tears,
And plough anew the sweet forgiving earth.

P. H.

BREEDING RED SQUIRRELS



RED SQUIRRELS; FATHER AND SON



THE TAIL

ANY interest attached to this chronicle of the breeding and rearing of red squirrels is based on dates; for, although young squirrels have come under the human eye at all stages of their development in the wild, the exact date of their birth has always been guesswork.

Two young red squirrels were sent to me from Buckinghamshire on August 5th, 1936. They were brother and sister, and were probably about twelve weeks old, as they could nibble sponge cake and sunflower seeds, but were not old enough to be adventurous in their eating. We called them John and Jennifer. Owing to the delicacy of red squirrels, especially in youth, I carried the couple with me in the car for the first few weeks, keeping them under the closest observation. Jennifer had canker of the ear and required nursing; during one week she was seriously ill, but with frequent change of diet and exterior dosing, she recovered and grew to a fine squirrel by 1937; but during that summer both retained the appearance of youth. Every moult, every new growth of hair, even every mouthful, I noted conscientiously, and in 1938 I prepared their summer-house for marriage.

An old Victoria plum fell in the garden, weighted down by *Polygonum baldschuanicum*. I carted as much of the branches smothered with the hop into the summer-house as I could, building a grand ceiling of woody stuff that would hide every movement and thus provide privacy.

Jennifer was flighty, gentle and kind; John was a gruff, boisterous, here-comes-the-galloping-major kind of fellow. Between them they fixed it up. Coming down one early morning in pyjamas, I saw the whole show. After that, we waited expectantly and without patience. However, it was not to be, and now I have put down this failure to the laundry line which hung (in our ignorance) right across the summer-house windows on Monday mornings.

In the spring of 1939 I was busy with other matters and was slack about observations of the pair. Being keen to attempt the breeding of badgers, I was rearing a couple on the bottle. Space was short, and thinking that anyway John and Jennifer were mostly up aloft, I housed the badgers along with the squirrels. At 6 p.m. on May 12th I had mixed the badgers' food and was crouching on the floor with one of the cubs vigorously sucking the bottle and the other thrusting his snout at my knees, when Jennifer ran down from aloft and leaped upon my bent back. I was not in the least surprised at this; we were the closest friends, and no movement I could make could undermine her confidence, not even the feeding of two rowdy badger cubs. But to-night I became aware of a peculiar purposefulness in her scratching motions on my coat, and suddenly realised she was attempting to tear threads out from the tweed. Putting my hand upon her I pushed her slim brown form, but her persistence was frantic: she did not care tuppence about a game now; all she wanted was my coat.

Although her trim figure gave nothing away, things then happened swiftly. Rushing into the house, I procured finest cotton-wool from the medicine-chest, strips of a coat and other soft material. When I returned, Jennifer had already heaped sticks into a platform at the top of the branch of a broom cut from the garden. She left the beginnings of her nursery, flung herself at me again, sat on my shoulder, and gratefully received the pieces of coat in her mouth. These she bundled round and round under her chin in the professional squirrel manner before carrying them off to the nursery. With the wheel-barrow I tore round the garden, snipping off twigs of beech, chestnut and plum, recklessly cutting twigs from apple and pear branches in an

endeavour to provide everything necessary to a potential mother in the production of squirrel babies. Dusk fell before I had done; Jennifer slept.

She must have been up bright and early the next morning; on opening the summer-house door I could hear them squeaking. There are moments surely when life is good. No clouds of war—not Hitler himself—could now alter this fact that Jennifer had had babies.

The nest was loosely built, voluminous, untidy. On hearing Jennifer popped out, her rabbit face all smiles. To my horror she jumped on to my back; I was afraid to touch her with my human-smelling hands, thinking of that narrow thread upon which the lives of the babies hung.

At a week old (on the following Sunday) I dared to examine one of the babies. It was a male, bluish pink all over, naked, with one millimetre of whiskers barely showing on the cheeks. I thrust him back into the nest hastily; his squeaks were unheeding.

During the next few days Jennifer spent most of her time in



RED SQUIRREL BABY (left) THREE WEEKS AND FOUR DAYS OLD, AND (right) FIVE WEEKS AND ONE DAY OLD

base of tail to tip of snout was 105mm.; tail, exclusive of hairs, 70mm.; hind leg (with nails), 65mm.; front leg, 46mm. His longest whisker was 15mm. which reveals a rate of growth of just under 1mm. per day. The centre of the under surface of his tail had a line bare of hairs 2mm. in width. The back and sides were reddish chocolate brown, a good rich colour, but the belly was so scantily covered with white hairs as to be pinkish white.

On June 18th I examined the entire litter, finding that it



AT SEVEN WEEKS AND ONE DAY OLD. YOUNGSTERS CANNOT EAT UNTIL BETWEEN EIGHT AND NINE WEEKS OLD

the nest, and on June 7th I again removed a youngster. This time I measured him. He was a scraggy little lump weighing exactly two ounces. Still totally blind, he had yet covered himself with hairs. The lengths on various parts of the body may be of interest: hairs on tail, 3mm.; on back, 2mm.; on tip of ear, 2mm. (at the point where the winter tufts would later grow). The under surface of his hands was bare, but the soles of his feet were quite densely covered with greyish hairs. His length from

consisted of three males and one female. We were now in the middle of the heat wave of 1939, and Jennifer moved the youngsters several times, as fleas were bothersome. On this day I sprinkled each youngster ruthlessly with Keating's; the box was literally jumping with the horrible tickling vermin. The eyes of the youngsters were only just open; I think this fact forcefully contradicts those frequent statements that young red squirrels are independent of their mother at a month old. From this litter

I learned that eyes become open between four and five weeks, and that youngsters cannot eat until they are between eight and nine weeks old. Jennifer's babies first nibbled bread and butter at nine weeks; this does not mean that they were old enough to subsist on their nibblings.

Poor John was not popular during the nursery days of his children; Jennifer did not like him very much, and under her scoldings he became quieter than his wont.

On July 9th I again measured one of the babies. His longest whisker was now 37mm., his tail, exclusive of hairs, 135mm., and his weight was 3 oz. The palms of his hands were still almost naked, but the soles of his feet were even more thickly felted.

Grateful as I am to Jennifer and John for having done all this for us, you will notice from the above information how I have failed to throw light where at present naturalists are in the dark. Jennifer never disclosed the date of her mating, and the period of gestation for red squirrels must therefore still remain unknown and a matter of suggestion rather than of fact.

PHYLLIS KELWAY.



THREE OF THE BABIES

CRAYCOMBE HOUSE, WORCESTERSHIRE

THE HOME OF MR. FRANCIS BRETT YOUNG

Built in 1791 by George Perrott, of the East India Company, and remarkable for the extreme delicacy of its interior decoration. For a time the property of the Duc d'Aumale, Craycombe in 1933 became the home of Mr. Francis Brett Young, the well-known novelist, who contributes this account.

THE ORANGERY IN THE COMBE



IN spite of the Worcestershire proverb "Poor as Craycombe," it would seem that the hillside shelf on which Craycombe House stands has been inhabited throughout recorded time. In Domesday the dues of the manor of Crawecumba to the church of Worcester are already defined, and the tenure of Letitia la Enche (? Lench) and Walterus le Rom registered. Through seven centuries, variations of the original place-name (Crawecumba—Cracome—Craycombe) bear testimony to the persistence of even earlier inhabitants: the Saxon "Crawes" which built their rookery in the tree-tops of the British "Cwm" and whose friendly cries have echoed in the ears of twenty past generations. Whether any building occupied the site of the present house in the Middle Ages it is hard to say, though the discovery, in the eighteen-sixties, of human skeletons and arms during repairs to the cellars suggests that a building of some sort may have given shelter to fugitives from the Battle of Evesham in 1265.

There should certainly always have been a house on Craycombe Bank, for there are few sites in Worcestershire more obviously encouraging to human habitation. Placed high above the Avon, well aired, yet sheltered from east and north by the

escarpment of the mid-Worcestershire plateau, the Craycombe shelf escapes both the river's mists and winds from the colder quarters, and commands a superb prospect embracing no less than two hundred square miles of vale between Cotswold and Malvern, with Bredon Hill in the midst. Behind it, the rough slopes of Craycombe Hill rise a sheer three hundred feet; beneath it, the Avon flows in the most graceful of all its convolutions: the Swan's Neck, or Craycombe Bend. Yet no house of consequence, it would seem, was built here until the last quarter of the eighteenth century, when the substantial Yorkshire family of Perrott surprisingly migrated to Worcestershire. About this time, three sons of the Rev. Thomas Perrott (son of Andrew Perrott, Mayor of York, 1693) established themselves simultaneously in the neighbourhood of Pershore. One of them, George Perrott, Baron of the Exchequer, and a man of considerable substance, with landed property at Laleham in Middlesex and at Evesham, Little Dormington and Castle Morton, took a lease of the manor of Fladbury and acquired the Avon Navigation, established by Sandys in the early seventeenth century. In the High Street of Pershore he built the fine brick dwelling still called Perrott House, embellishing its



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THE ENTRANCE WITH ITS FANLIGHT AND ADAMESQUE MOTIFS: FROM OUTSIDE AND FROM WITHIN

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"A SQUARE HOUSE OF COTSWOLD STONE." FROM THE SOUTH-WEST

interior with plasterwork of the heavier Adam type and Chinese wallpapers which are still in existence. On his death, in 1780, this property passed into the hands of his namesake and nephew, George Perrott II, a servant of the East India Company. The heir, returning from Bombay, purchased the site of Craycombe and started building about 1791. Fifteen years later, in 1806, he died, leaving his estate to his eldest son, George Perrott III, who had married a granddaughter of Lord St. John. Both the new owner and his son, Edmund, to whom the property descended in 1831, were well known as breeders of pedigree Leicester Border sheep (an activity in which the present owner's experiments have been less successful), and Edmund, who lies buried in Fladbury, was the last of the Perrott family to occupy the house his grandfather built.

After this it was occupied successively by the father of Hugh Strickland, the geologist, who entertained there many celebrities of the world of science, including Sir R. Murchison;

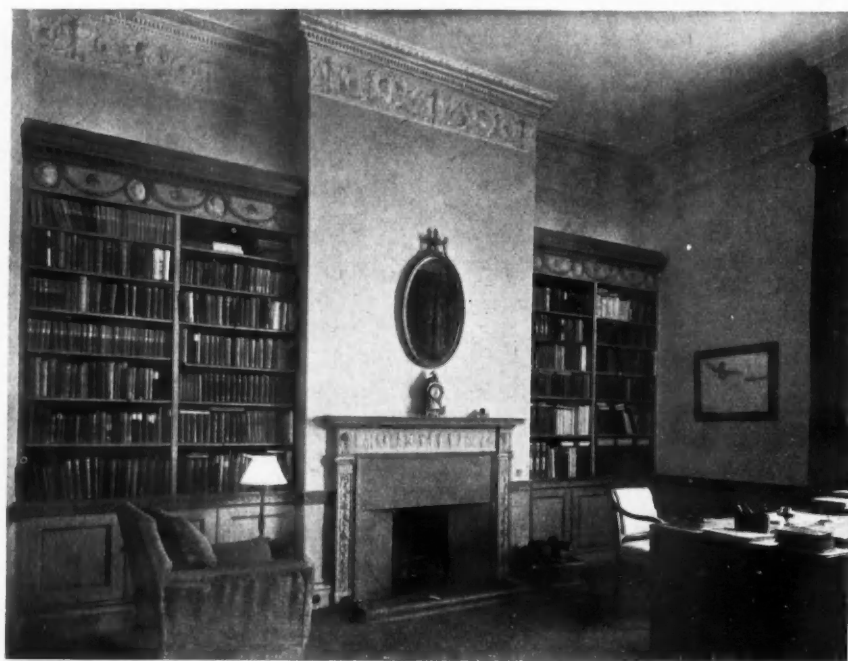
by the Robartes, bankers in Worcester and Members of Parliament for that city; and lastly, in 1863, by the Duc d'Aumale, who bought the house and the Wood Norton estate for £37,000 from a number of trustees (or mortgagees), among whom Miss Lavinia Perrott appears as the last representative of the builder's family. In the later eighteen-sixties the house was occupied by the Duc d'Aumale, who "intended to use it as a winter residence for the hunting-season; but, at the fall of the French Empire, and the consequent return of the Orleans family to France, it was again vacated." After the building of Wood Norton on the neighbouring hills, Craycombe ceased to be a Royal residence except on special occasions—such as weddings in the Orleans family, when the *Almanach de Gotha* descended on it in force. Short though the occupation was, one effect of it persisted until 1933 in the shape of an ugly red-brick "tail," built to hold the kitchens and house the staff of the Duc d'Aumale, so extensive as nearly to double the size of George



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THE ENTRANCE FRONT. A CLOSE-UP, SHOWING THE FINE-JOINTED STANWAY STONE

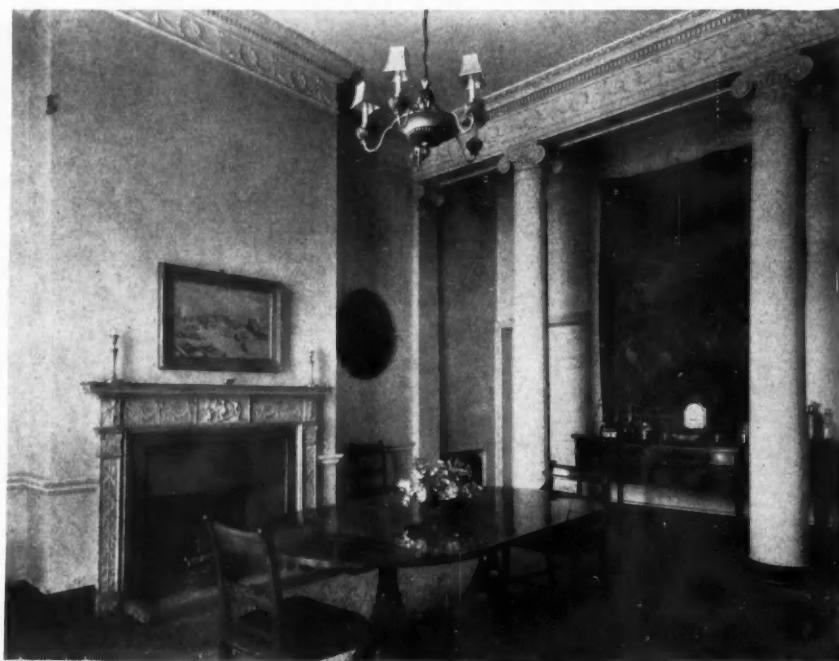
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THE LIBRARY, WITH ITS CONTEMPORARY BOOKSHELVES



IN THE LIBRARY. A FRIEZE OF POETS AND, BELOW, ON THE CUPBOARD, A FRIEZE OF GARLANDED ROMAN EMPERORS



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THE DINING-ROOM

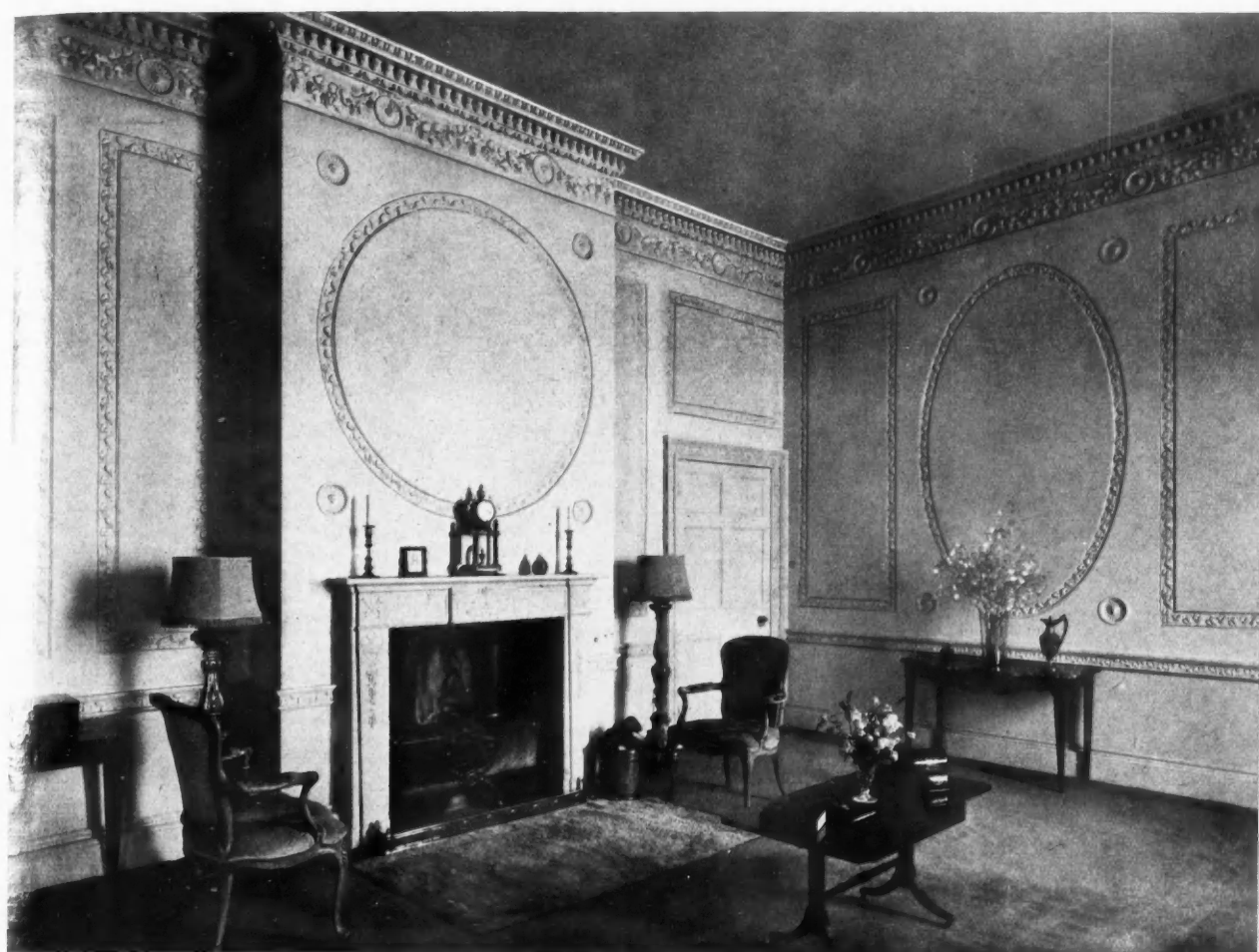
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Perrott's original house. This the present owner has removed.

Who was the architect of Craycombe? We cannot be certain. Tradition has always attributed the building to Robert Adam, who in the earlier years of his career was engaged on architectural work in the county, at Croome Court. But the books of Adam's drawings at the Soane Museum contain no client of the name of Perrott, and the date of the building, established by an urn in an alcove on the east side of the house as 1791—a bare year before Robert Adam's death—is rather too late to make the attribution acceptable. The plaster decorations, which are the principal grace of Craycombe, are of a refinement that does indeed suggest the hand of a London rather than a provincial man. There is an airy delicacy, a fluency about them that is very delightful, but they are less sophisticated than the characteristic work of Adam or, for that matter, of James Wyatt, who, where attributions are concerned, has tended to become Adam's residuary legatee. By 1790, however, the Adam brothers had many disciples: there were men like Leverton, Robert Mylne, the younger Dance and the younger Brettingham, S. P. Cockerell and John Crunden, all of whom worked in a manner that derived from "the Adelphi." It may be remarked that there are details at Craycombe identical with those used by Crunden at Boodle's Club (particularly the spherical plaques of Coade's artificial stone, which, of course, were available to any contemporary architect and were used by Mylne at The Wick, Richmond Hill). I think Craycombe, if "Adam" indeed, must be described as "Adam after the Fall," and would rather attribute it, though without proof, to one of the later architects of the period. There is also the possibility that the designer may have been the enigmatic J. F. Pritchard, who turns up at another Worcestershire house—Kyre Park—in 1776. Though his plans for remodelling Kyre were turned down, he was probably in charge of the decorations carried out at that time to four of the rooms, which show the unusual hop *motif* that is also seen at Craycombe.

Whoever the architect may have been, he was certainly an artist with a fine sense of proportion and considerable technical skill—as witness the entasis, cunningly masked by a string-course but still to be observed at the corners of the house. He was careful, too, in the employment of masons who were fine craftsmen; for the joints between the blocks of Stanway stone are so exact as to be almost imperceptible. Indeed, rarely can so much skill and care have been lavished, from the enormous arched cellars to the roof, on a house of such modest proportions as Craycombe.

For, as originally built, and without the Duc d'Aumale's princely "tail," Craycombe is a small house—with no more than four "reception" rooms on the ground floor, seven bedrooms above, and no attics. It consists of two parts: a square house of Cotswold stone in front, and, separated from this by a waist, a second building of plastered brick with a pedimented façade facing east towards the Avon and Wood Norton. It was the skill of Sir Guy Dawber, R.A., which, in 1933, adapted this "waist" to the exigencies of

THE AFTERNOON ROOM, WHERE THE DECORATIVE *MOTIF* IS THE WORCESTERSHIRE HOP

modernisation, concentrating his central heating plant and new bathrooms in it, and bringing the two discrete buildings of brick and stone into line by a structure which completed the continuity of the eastern façade and reconciled the two styles.

All the fine plasterwork is to be found on the ground floor of the stone portion of the house. It is remarkable, indeed, that after so many vicissitudes—including the occupation of Craycombe from 1914-18 by the guard of a prison-of-war—they should have preserved so much of their original freshness:

a condition due, perhaps, to the numerous coatings of paint with which successive generations had done their best to obscure them. In the 1933 repairs, no fewer than seven coats of paint of different colours had to be stripped from the walls.

In the entrance hall the decorative *motifs* are of a familiar character: ox-skulls with swags between, Medusas and stylised acanthus leaves of a kind which can be seen in many town houses of the period in London. In the music room a more individual fancy expresses itself in the frieze which incorporates



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THE ENTRANCE HALL

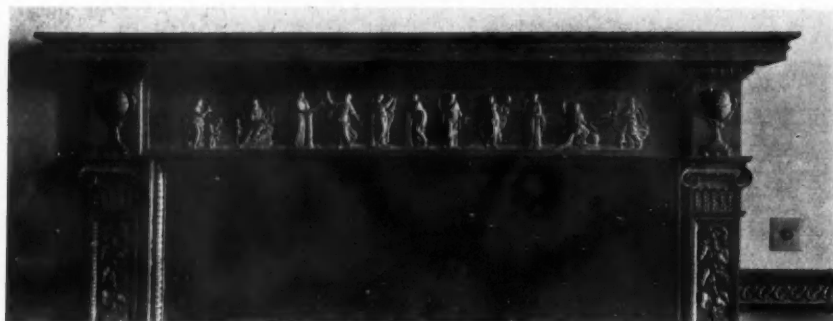


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FIREPLACE IN THE AFTERNOON ROOM



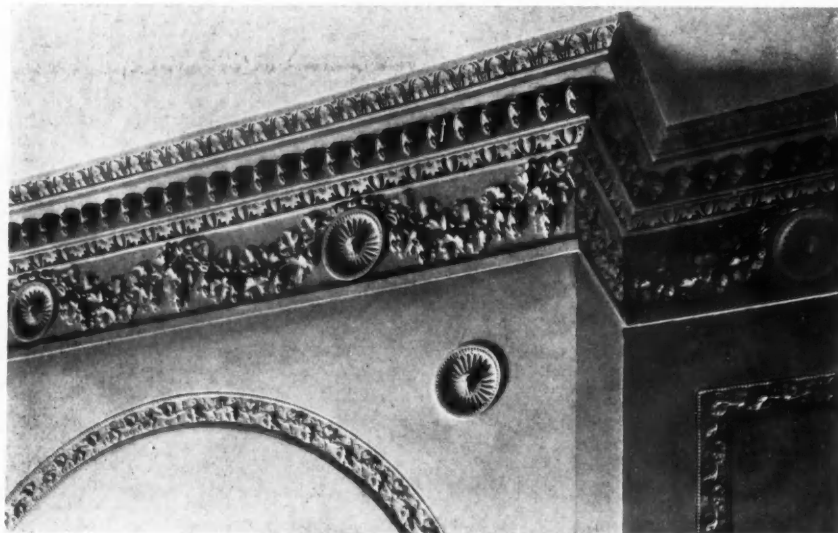
FRIEZE IN THE MUSIC ROOM, WITH THE PERROTT CREST, A PARROT WITH A PEAR IN ITS CLAW



DETAIL OF THE LIBRARY FIREPLACE. THE NINE MUSES



AGRICULTURAL MOTIFS ON THE DINING-ROOM FIREPLACE



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THE HOP-BINE IN THE FRIEZE OF THE AFTERNOON ROOM

the Perrotts' double-punning crest: a parrot with a pear in its right claw; while the pear appears again in the carved marble mantelpieces of this room and the afternoon room. Another *motif* stressed in the music room is that of the fringe of tassels which surmounts a particularly beautiful doorway and is repeated in the parrot frieze.

Tassels are used again, with an even more delicate effect, on the cornice of the built-in bookshelves and cupboards in the library. This small room (from 1914-18 the Sergeants' Mess!) is, appropriately to the present owner's calling, the most elaborately decorated of all. In addition to the tasselled pine bookshelves, which carry, too, a frieze of garlanded Roman emperors and a plaque representing a ploughman with a yoke of oxen (? Cincinnatus), there is another frieze of poets, among whom Milton, Homer, Chaucer and Pope are recognisable, and a pine mantelpiece, perhaps the most beautiful in the house, showing the Nine Muses flanked by a terrestrial and a celestial globe—a frieze full of delicate movement in which Flaxman might have had a hand. George Perrott of Bombay (or his architect) was evidently a man of culture, as is shown not only by his library but also by a particularly lovely urn of Coade's stone, in an alcove on the east of the house—though its motto (*Solus vivatque jucunde*) seems hardly appropriate to a newly married man. He was also, one gathers, a local patriot, insisting, for all his classical tastes, on the Worcestershire hop in preference to the Roman vine as a decorative *motif*. The hop shows its traceries everywhere: on the pilasters of the library and music room mantelpieces, in the music room dado, and nowhere more effectively than in the afternoon room, where the eye is carried from the circular and oval panels of the walls, which make this chamber in certain lights resemble a casket of carved ivory, to the most elaborate frieze of all, in which the flowered hop-bine is naturalistically displayed in its full luxuriance beneath a row of dependent strobiles. Once again, in the pillared dining-room, the hop appears on the pilasters and architraves of a mantelpiece, combined, here, with other agricultural symbols: ears of wheat flanked by *amorini* armed with rake and sickle, enclosing a plaque of a ploughboy with dog and team which might have been modelled by Morland. Thus, in its combination of classical and agricultural allusion one may divine the nostalgia of the nabob's mind and his delight in recovering the cultured country life from which he had been exiled. Craycombe House was George Perrott's *Georgic*.

He was something of a gardener, too. Considerable ingenuity must have gone to the planning of the "Romantick" wood, in the combe, with its fishponds and twining paths; and here, with an equal sureness of taste, he built his orangery—a small, gracious building of the same warm Cotswold stone, and with the same sense of proportion and grace in its fenestration. Though the vistas which it was meant, no doubt, to command of the Avon Vale and blue Cotswold beyond have been blocked by an unconscionable growth of trees, this orangery is still a sweet and secret place.

FRANCIS BRETT YOUNG.

ENGLISH RELIGIOUS VERSE

A REVIEW by V. H. FRIEDLAENDER

TO see this title, *THE OXFORD BOOK OF CHRISTIAN VERSE* (Oxford University Press, 8s. 6d.), followed by the name of Lord David Cecil as its editor, is to be visited by a pleasing sense of fitness. We know in advance that no more appropriate union between anthology and anthology could have been achieved in our day.

Lord David Cecil's introduction is of great justness and clarity. Not only are the various periods and types of devotional poetry traced briefly and clearly, but the author's gift of spare, characterisation finds constant outlet. With what delighted quiescence, for instance, we salute the truth and wit of this sentence about Milton: "He did not live by faith, scorned hope, was indisposed to charity; while pride, far from being the which Christianity considers it, was to Milton the mark of superior nature." Again, discriminating between Blake and other mystic poets, how well Lord David Cecil does it. "They are glimpses of the mystic vision; Blake seems to have lived for us together at the heart of its ineffable light."

With the exception of Blake, however, it is not mystic poets, even religious-minded poets, who come within the scope of this anthology; it is only those whose poems are "consistent with the doctrines of orthodox Christianity." Yet so seldom have the best poets been the best Churchmen that Lord David Cecil's feelings must often have been, we conjecture, akin to those of Tantalus.

The anthology begins with mediæval poems on which the glow of self-consciousness lingers for ever: things like the Lyke-Wake Dirge, the carol,

I sing of a maiden
That is makeles.

Spenser and Sir Walter Raleigh lead on, until unselfconsciousness takes a lingering death in the sixteenth century, and artifice comes in with Drummond, Fletcher, Fulke Greville and their contemporaries. Robert Southwell's "Burning Babe" is an example of the pitfalls of over-elaboration, the infant Jesus being made to say:

For which, as now on fire I am to work them to their good,
So will I melt into a bath to wash them in my blood.

With the seventeenth century, religious poetry entered upon its greatest period. Here are Milton, Donne, Vaughan, Traherne, Quarles, Herbert, Herrick, Crashaw, Cowley, Marvell, as well as lesser poets such as Robert Wild, justly remembered for three lines:

Here lies a piece of Christ; a star in dust;
A vein of gold; a china dish that must
Be used in heaven, when God shall feast the just.

The difference between seventeenth-century religious poetry and the devotional verse of the next hundred and fifty years or so is rather like the difference between the rapturous exaltation of the Dawn Chorus and the commonplace twitters of an hour later. Dryden, "our only great master of versified theology," is supported by Pope, Young and Thomson; while hymn writers, good and bad, flourished as never before or since. Unfortunately, the bad were numerous; the good, such as Campion and Addison, rare.

For the second half of the nineteenth century, Lord David Cecil depends chiefly on four poets: Browning, Patmore, Gerard Hopkins and Christina Rossetti. But Browning hardly suits his company; for, although magnificently Christian in spirit, he was certainly not orthodox. Francis Thompson should surely have been put in his place, instead of with minor poets of the day.

Our own age is "an age of doubt, especially among poets. Not many of them write about religion." Exceptions are Mr. T. S. Eliot and Mr. Force Stead. Lord David Cecil also draws Miss Ruth Pitter into his net, but evidently with a sense, shared by the reader, that he has no very clear right to her. The collection ends with a long extract from Robert Bridges' "Testament of Beauty."

SOLDIER CLOWN

Thirty-five years ago a boy of five, Nicolai Poliakov, went into a small café at Dvinsk and said he wanted a job and could sing. He threw out his small chest and sang his only song, "Tusa Tusa." Some Russian officers came in and carried him off to their mess, where he sang and danced and tumbled, as he had seen it done in the theatre, and took home thirty-two copecks to his half-starving family. From that moment he resolved to be a clown, and has been a clown ever since. By the time he was eight or nine he was wandering the country, stowing away under the seats of railway carriages, walking up to circus-owners in strange towns and saying: "I am an artiste. Give me a job." By the time he was fifteen he was in the Russian Army and gained a decoration from his general. Later he served in three more armies: White, Red, and Latvian. But his natural home was always the circus: sometimes a big one, sometimes a tiny one, where everyone not actually in the ring had to cling on to the ropes to stop the tent being blown away. Once he had his own little circus, in which he played half the parts himself. He was for a while with the famous Circus Busch in Berlin, but his longest stay and his happiest home has been here with the Bertram Mills Circus, and now he is trying to repay the debt which he owes to England by serving in her Army, his fifth. His book—*COCO THE CLOWN*, by Himself (Dent, 10s. 6d.)—breathes the romance of the "big top" and the liberty horses and the life of the roads, and both his pleasures and his sufferings are told with a rare simplicity full of touchingness and charm.

A CRICKETER'S STORY

Cricket like cheerfulness, will break through and, even though test matches now seem distant, Mr. Farnes has made a pleasant, racy, interesting book of them—*TOURS AND TESTS*, by Kenneth Farnes (R.T.S. Lutterworth Press, 6s.). Being, as he says, "an unquestioned

fanatic," he soon decided that he could not bear an office, and so one fine Saturday morning went not to the bank but to watch the Australians at Leyton. That was a first step to Cambridge (he oddly forgets to say what college) in 1931, and, being 6ft. 5ins. high with the strength of a weight-putting Blue into the bargain, he became, and no wonder, a leading fast bowler. His cricket for England has shown him a good deal of the world—the West Indies, Australia, and South Africa—and he can describe his experiences with colour and spirit—not merely matches, but the joy of tall palm trees and blue seas and skies in Barbados or an interview in Australia with the only duck-billed platypus that ever lived in captivity. He has a sense of humour, as witness his criticism of South African wickets as too easy, since his own batting average on them was 20; he has also insight and judgment in comparing cricket ancient and modern. He finds it surprising that so few first-class cricketers have much knowledge of the great players of the past. Is that, one wonders, because many of them are rather stupid and unimaginative? Mr. Farnes himself is anything but that.

A NATURALISTS CONCLUSIONS

ANIMAL BEHAVIOUR (Macmillan, 10s. 6d.) is a wide and interesting survey of conduct in the animal kingdom by Dr. J. A. Looser. The author came to Britain from Berlin as a refugee from the Nazi régime, but alas! was too broken in health to see the publication of his book. He died in 1939. He set out to show that much of the accepted theory of instinct is based on misapprehension, that most so-called instinctive behaviour depends on free responses to sensations plus, in such cases as the return migration of birds, place memory based on experience. Whether we agree or disagree with Dr. Looser's conclusions, his book is one to read and ponder upon.

AGRICULTURAL THRILLER

Mr. Street has clearly had the greatest fun in writing *A CROOK IN THE FURROW* (Faber, 7s. 6d.) which for want of a better term may be called an agricultural thriller. It follows that the reader will get great fun out of it too. The fruits of the earth on a Wiltshire farm and the fruits of jewel robberies in the London underworld may seem superficially incongruous, but Mr. Street keeps his oddly assorted team well in hand and always with a light touch. The farming scenes, the sheep fair, the point-to-point and so on, have the obviously professional air to be expected from the author of "Farmer's Glory." The crime is by comparison a little amateurish and extravagant. The mixture is wholly enjoyable. Mr. Street has, moreover, achieved another notable feat in point of combination. He makes us sympathise warmly alike with Frank Young, the farmer who dabbles in high-class robbery and hides the proceeds metaphorically in his own furrows, and with Inspector Jenks, "Coincidence Charles," who rightly persists in suspecting him despite the ribald merriment of Scotland Yard. We should be heart-broken if Young were caught, and yet we should dearly like the Inspector to get the laugh of his colleagues. The last words in the story of Tom Smart come irresistibly to mind:

"They must have been very nice men, both of 'em," said the dirty-faced man.

"Yes, they were," replied the bagman, "very nice men indeed!"

SEMI-DESERT ISLAND

The subject of a human being alone on a desert island never fails to interest gregarious man, and in *PRIEST ISLAND* (Cresset Press, 7s. 6d.) Mr. E. L. Grant Watson brings to it his deep understanding and love of nature. A young outlaw is taken to a small, uninhabited island off the west coast of Great Britain, and left there with a minimum of necessities. The man's hot, bitter heart, its gradual yielding to the influences of nature and solitude, the fancies engendered by loneliness: these are all sensitively presented. In the second half of the book a young woman crosses from the mainland with a cargo of chickens and a goat, after which the exile's silent sessions of thought are replaced by practical activities. The book's weakness is that it balances precariously between these two stools; readers liking the first half will be less attracted by the Robinson Crusoe atmosphere of the second, and *vice versa*.

FAMILY HISTORY

Most people have read, at varying intervals, some or all of Mrs. Mazo de la Roche's "Whiteoak" novels. Now, in *WHITEOAK CHRONICLES* (Macmillan, 8s. 6d.), comes an opportunity, remarkable for value, to read all six of them in their right order. Nearly fourteen hundred pages of good paper, good print and good reading, at so low a price, would be a bargain at any time; in war-time it is almost unbelievable. To immerse oneself in a book has become an alleviation to many who never found it so before; here is a chance to plunge into half a dozen books that are yet one: the action interesting, the same characters and their descendants appearing throughout, the time and place blessedly remote from our own convulsed world. For Jalna, home of the Whiteoaks, is on the shore of Lake Ontario, and the action, beginning in the year of Waterloo, ends a hundred years later.

BOOKS EXPECTED

Probably in readers' hands before this note is printed—for Mr. John Murray is hurrying its publication—will be Mr. John Langdon-Davies' very topical book *THE FIFTH COLUMN IN HISTORY, LEGEND AND FACT*. The author's experiences in the Scandinavian fighting have helped to shape his convictions. From Mr. John Murray also comes Mrs. Loe Strachey's account of the evacuation of school children as planned and in practice—*BORROWED CHILDREN*—and Mr. A. D. Devine's book on the war at sea, *BEHIND THE FLEETS*. As he took part in the evacuation of Dunkirk, during which he was seriously wounded, the book has the advantage of first-hand knowledge.

A book whose publication was recently postponed by Messrs. Faber and Faber has now been announced as appearing on July 11th. It is Mr. Sacheverell Sitwell's serious study of *POLTERGEISTS*.

Next week Mr. Edward Ward's *DISPATCHES FROM FINLAND* is to be brought out by the Bodley Head; from them on the same date also comes a poem by the well known American writer, Archibald McLeish, *AMERICA WAS PROMISED*.

Sir H. Rumbold's *THE WAR CRISIS IN BERLIN, JULY-AUGUST, 1914* (Constable) is to appear on the 9th.

GOLF BY BERNARD DARWIN

SOMEBODY'S BROTHER-IN-LAW

I HAVE often and sadly reflected that slices, like so many other things, are not what they were. The great slicers, I thought, went out with the gutty, compared with which the modern ball keeps on its way through the wind with the undeviating precision of a railway train. I am glad to find I was wrong and that there are still some left bearing traces of the old stock. The other day I had a letter from a friend who had been convalescing at St. Andrews ("with a nice wind straight off the Bell Rock" to restore him), and he told me of this great modern slicer. His name is lost, and I only know him by the title of "Somebody's brother-in-law." Somebody ought to be proud of the relationship, for this is what he did. With the wind blowing freshly on his face going out, he played well, and it was only after playing four holes homeward with the wind on his back that his slice "developed." He began by putting his tee shot over the wall and so on to the Eden course at the fourteenth. That is a thing that might happen to anyone, but it must have kindled all the embers of old slices that were within him, for now he really warmed to his work. At the fifteenth he went clean over the railway "into the wood round Pilmuir Cottage." At the sixteenth the railway is more easily compassed, and again he cut the ball far over it on to the Eden course. After that the Station-master's Garden was inevitably predestined as his fate at the seventeenth, and into it he duly went. One might have imagined that, with a change of angle and so vast a space of safety as there was in front of him at the home hole, this would have been the end of his exploits, but he had one more superb slice up his sleeve. From the last teeing ground his ball flew on to the Cupar road, whence, feeling presumably by this time tired and in need of refreshment, it bounded into an adjacent hotel.

I am not prepared to say that this is the finest break, if it may so be termed, of slicing ever known, but it is fit to be compared with any of the deeds of the past, and I take off my hat to Somebody's Brother-in-law with feelings of the profoundest veneration. One thing I should like to know but I never shall. Did he encourage and pander to his slice by aiming farther and farther to the left with each succeeding tee shot? Or did he, on the other hand, defy it like a brave man, aiming farther and farther to the right and trying to convert it into a hook? At any rate, as I have heard J. H. Taylor remark of some brother golfer: "The man compels admiration, sir; he compels admiration."

His achievement is only another proof, if any be wanted, that there is nothing that a golf ball cannot do. I had hoped a little while ago to appear as a witness in a case about a golfing accident. Sad to say the case was settled, and it would be unbecoming in me to say anything of it, save this, that it caused me to consider what a golf ball could do in the way of eccentricities, and that I came to the conclusion that it could do anything. It can, for instance, hit the tee box, situated with relation to the player at silly point, for I have seen it do so. It can, I have every reason to believe, trickle between the player's legs. At any rate, a dis-

tinguished cricketer of my acquaintance always professes to have hit it there "off the string," as he calls it, and he is a man of unimpeachable honour. Whether it can actually go backwards I am not prepared to say, except in so far as that one can knock it backwards in the course of one's waggle, or even on the putting green, after placing one's putter in front of the ball. There was once a match in the Halford Hewitt Cup—but that is another story. As in the case of bombs there is no place of absolute safety for the spectator. If I went out to watch Somebody's Brother-in-law—and I shall certainly do so if I ever get the chance—I should deem it prudent to stand to the left of the line rather than the right, but you never can tell. I have never ceased to be cruelly amused at the recollection of what I once saw at an Amateur Championship at Prestwick. Two players of no particular fame were driving to the first hole of the Loop, the fifteenth, and that is, I suppose, generally admitted to be the narrowest tee shot in the world. They had but a single spectator, and he stationed himself with admirable docility behind the ropes to the left, some little way in advance of the tee. Doubtless he thought he was safe, and so did the committee who had put the stakes and ropes there, but doubtless also he was not, for one of the players struck the ball smartly off the extreme heel of his club, and hit the lone onlooker on the funny bone.

I have revelled in the feats of Somebody's Brother-in-law because in my youth I was for a short time a considerable slicer myself and therefore admire him the more. I still recollect a week of tempest some forty years ago at Westward Ho! when my slicing, with a gutty to be sure, was almost fit to be compared with his. Of the splendid hook I never was capable, and so hooking exploits do not so dwell in my memory, but no doubt there are and have been hookers who are in their own sphere fit to hold up their heads with any slicers. I spoke just now of the fine expanse of safety that stretches between the club-house and the burn at St. Andrews. Well, I remember in one Walker Cup match a most distinguished golfer, who shall be nameless, driving off the tee and from the assembled onlookers in the clubhouse window there came a unanimous sigh, almost a sob, of relief, "Thank heaven he is on the course." That was indirect testimony to his powers, and, incidentally, it is my recollection that with his tee shot to the third hole he did almost wedge his ball against the railway line. One of the most memorable among the shorter hooks was the first tee shot every played publicly in this country by our old friend Mr. Francis Ouimet. He was playing with Mr. Hilton at Sunningdale in the *Golf Illustrated* Gold Vase; he had about him all the glamour of his victory over Vardon and Ray, and there was a big crowd to see him start. That crowd was very nearly diminished by casualties, for the young conqueror hit the ball in some mysterious manner just past his left toe and it ran between the spectators and so across the edge of the home green. It was the nearest approach to "off the string" that I can recall.

THE YEARLING AUCTIONS

GOFF'S AND SARATOGA

THE bloodstock world is admittedly, and rightly, a mere detail in the present gruesome panorama, but, for all that, it is strange to have to write of Goff's auction at Ball's Bridge, in Dublin, as likely to be the season's biggest yearling sale and that of the Fasig-Tipton Company in Saratoga, America, as the most probable venue for the making of record prices by British-bred youngsters in the United States.

A preliminary synopsis of Messrs. Goff's catalogue, which will be published on July 1st, has arrived, and this can be dealt with first. Numbering at the moment 534 lots of youngsters, a total which is likely to be considerably increased now that the July Sales at Newmarket have been cancelled, sales devoted to yearlings will be held on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, August 6th, 7th and 8th, commencing at 10 a.m. each day. Among the more notable vendors, who would under different conditions have been selling at Doncaster, there are, among others Mrs. Fielden, the breeder of Young Lover and Grindleton, who lists a half-sister to the last-named by the Derby winner, Mahmoud; Lieutenant-Commander Peter FitzGerald; Mrs. J. J. Maher, whose famous Confey Stud, which was founded by her late husband, was the breeding ground of such well known horses as Manna, Sandwich, Caligula and St. Louis; the Middleton Park Stud, so ably run by Captain G. A. Boyd-Rochfort, a brother of the Newmarket trainer; Mr. Ernest Bellaney, the breeder of the Lincolnshire Handicap victor Granely and other big winners; the Knockany Stud; the Cloghran Stud, which belongs to Mr. R. C. Dawson, a trainer who, with Mr. George Blackwell, holds the record of having prepared a Derby winner and a Grand National winner for their respective victories over the Epsom course and the Liverpool fences; Mr. J. W. A. Harris, who regularly sends a

big batch to Doncaster from his Victor Stud, made famous through the doings of Diplomat, Jim Thomas, Ann Gudman and others; Mr. Charles Creed of the Cloyne Stud, who combines his interests as a breeder with the training of steeplechasers; Major McCalmont, whose name will always be connected with The Tetrarch and Mr. Jinks; Mr. J. A. Dewar, the owner of Cameronian and Fair Trial, the latter of whom has had a most successful season with his first crop of runners; and, in all probability, the National Stud and the Aga Khan, who were both listing big contingents at the First July Sales at Newmarket. The collection of eight from the National Stud is made up of five colts and three fillies, all of which are, as usual, beautifully bred and are by such well known sires as Windsor Lad, who is responsible for a colt from Burchan's daughter Mystery Ship and a filly from the Queen Mary Stakes winner Caretta, a Solario mare of the Tillywhim family from which such as Figaro, Tommy Atkins and Daumont have come; Fair Trial, who is represented by a colt descending from Apron's dam Aprille; the "Guineas" winner Mr. Jinks, whose chestnut son is out of the same dam as Mrs. Pumpkin, Fairy Dream and other winners; Easton and Dastur, whose sons—a brown and a bay—are both from daughters of Tillywhim; Colorado Kid, sire of a chestnut filly out of Tumbrel, a half-sister to the famous Myrobella (£16,143) and herself the winner of five races carrying £3,125 in stakes; and the Two Thousand Guineas winner Orwell, who is accredited with a bay filly from the Phalaris mare Lioness, a winner and the dam of winners.

At the same time as these, it is easy to surmise that the Aga Khan will put under the hammer the twelve colts that are the only ones that he has bred in Ireland and were destined for the Wednesday evening session at Newmarket. Collectively and individually good, two of them are by the triple-crown winner

Bahram, and come respectively from the Phalaris mare Farmood, an own-sister to Le Phare and Faloudeh, out of Eagle Snipe, a half-sister to Caligula, and from Mirawala another Phalaris mare that came from Pretty Polly's own-sister Miranda. The Ascot Gold Cup winner Felicitation is responsible for another brace in an April-foaled bay who is out of Mir Zadeh, she by the St. Leger victor Solario from Mirawala, and an own-brother of the smart youngster, Morogoro out of Gainsborough's daughter Moti Begum, a winner of the Ham Produce Stakes at Goodwood. After these the St. Leger winner Solario takes credit for producing a bay foaled in February, out of the Great Yorkshire Stakes, Goodwood Cup and Jockey Club Stakes victress Theresina, who later became the dam of Turkhan's dam Theresina, a mare that is now credited with a bay April-foaled colt by the Jockey Club Stakes victor Umidwar; while the grey Derby winner Samoud, who was by Blenheim, is listed as the sire of three colts. One foaled in April is out of a three-parts sister in blood to the triple-crown winner Bahram; a colt of the same colour like birth-date is a half-brother to the same horse, and one foaled in February claims as his dam Una, a half-sister to the March Oaks victress Ukrania, the Cesarewitch winner Ut Majeur, Epsom Oaks heroine Udaipur and the Jockey Club Stakes or, Umidwar.

These and the remaining few lots of the Aga Khan's should, when sent, make good prices at Ball's Bridge; meantime a collection from Lord Adare's Fort Union Stud at Adare in County Limerick, Ireland, will be making history in America. Sold as a batch to

Mr. Arthur B. Hancock of Paris, Kentucky, America, they will probably find their way to the Saratoga Sales, at which Mr. Hancock is, as a rule, one of the biggest vendors and last year disposed of sixty-three yearlings, for which he obtained a total of 278,650 dollars or, roughly, £55,730, which works out at a little less than £1,000 apiece. This, if the Fort Union yearlings are disposed of this year, will be most certainly exceeded, as Lord Adare has exported about the best lot he has ever bred. Numbering eight in all and made up of a filly and seven colts, the best are, as likely as not, a chestnut son of the Derby and St. Leger winner Hyperion from Gwyniad, a daughter of the St. Leger winner Salmon Trout, descending from the Air Raid line; a colt of the same hue, by the Italian Derby winner Donatello II out of Double Irish, a Bachelor's Double mare who goes back to Jean's Folly, the dam of the St. Leger victor Night Hawk and of White Lie, the dam of Poisoned Arrow; and a bay, foaled in March, by the triple-crown winner Bahram out of Quick Action, an aptly named mare who claims Hurry On as her sire and is from Charles O'Malley's daughter Chemistry. The Ascot Gold Cup winner Bosworth is also responsible for a couple of colts who are, respectively, out of Swynford's daughter Fireship, and the Beresford mare Sea Gem; and the contingent is made up by colts by the Eclipse Stakes winner Loaningdale and by Son-in-Law's son Winalot. The Saratoga auctioneers have never previously had bloodstock of this calibre to deal with; the result of their sale will come as a welcome ray of hope to British breeders, on behalf of whom Lord Adare may have done a very great service. ROYSTON.

CORRESPONDENCE

FLAX FOR AEROPLANE FABRIC

TO THE EDITOR OF "COUNTRY LIFE."

SIR,—It was good news to read in COUNTRY LIFE of April 27th that 250 farmers had contracted to grow 4,000 acres of flax for fibre. It was much later on in the last war that this happened. I believe that eventually the farmer gave his land and all labour except actual harvesting, while the Government gave the seed, guaranteed a certain profit, and provided and paid the harvest hands.

These "hands" were largely recruited from the women's colleges and training colleges: I worked at one of the Government camps in Somerset. We had no special uniform beyond the armband of the Women's National Land Service Corps; we mostly wore smocks and long black stockings—I am sure it never occurred to any of us that we might go bare-legged! As it was, we got very much chaffed over our short tunics. We were paid 1s. a day by the Government, and, of course, got our "keep" in camp. The whole thing was beautifully organised, and I never remember the slightest hitch.

On our first day the farmers taught us the "pulling." This has to be done by hand, as no machine can draw the flax stem properly out of the soil. We had to wear gloves, as flax splinters can be very poisonous (several students got badly septic hands and had to go to our hospital tent). After we had learnt "stooking" and the more complicated "gating" (used when rain is expected), we were considered efficient. Later we were repeatedly told by different farmers that our work was both faster and more conscientious than that of any men or boys they had ever employed!

We were certainly almost absurdly conscientious—especially about not extending lunch and tea intervals—but even so a special envoy was sent down from Whitehall to urge us on to greater speed. Aeroplane and balloon fabric was desperately needed in that summer of 1918, and we eventually picked all Sundays as well, working in a frenzy of patriotism. We felt the whole fate of England depended on us! But, as I said, was August, 1918. In November, when we were at college, came Armistice. A few months later we had the mortification of seeing every drapery window: "FOR 100,000 yds. Pure Aeroplane Cloth. Government 8d. per yard. Set for durable wear."—C. A. PATTERSON.

A WESTMORLAND HERONRY

TO THE EDITOR OF "COUNTRY LIFE."

SIR,—It might interest your readers to know that I counted between forty and forty-five occupied nests at the heronry at Dallam Towers, Milnthorpe, Westmorland, in connection with the annual survey of heronries organised by the British Trust for Ornithology. From records it would appear that the earliest census of this heronry was made in 1817, when eleven nests were recorded, and in 1877 the number had increased to twenty-seven. There is, however, evidence of herons nesting at Dallam Towers in 1775, when some of the trees which had been occupied for some time were felled and the herons endeavoured to transfer their settlement to tall trees already occupied by the rooks. Old Lakeland books tell of fierce fights between the rival tribes, but authentic records are lacking. It is, however, obvious that the site was being occupied in the second part of the eighteenth century. Westmorland's only other heronry appears to have been one on an island in Rydalmere which was deserted about 1870.—SYDNEY MOORHOUSE.

BURG FARM AND THE NATIONAL TRUST

TO THE EDITOR OF "COUNTRY LIFE."

SIR,—In the article which appeared in COUNTRY LIFE on May 18th headed "Reclaiming the Land. I—The Bracken Menace," by J. C. Elder, dealing with bracken control on Burg Farm, the following statement occurs:

"This farm, on a very wild part of the Island of Mull, came into the possession of

the Office of Ancient Monuments because of the unique fossil tree which stands at the foot of the 2,000ft. headland, Burg Head. Finding that the farm was not paying, they asked the West of Scotland Agricultural College to take it over."

I think there is some misunderstanding here. Burg Farm was left to the National Trust of Scotland by the late Mr. A. Campbell Blair and came into the possession of the Trust in 1935. I was consulted as to the possibility of re-conditioning the farm and setting it on an economic basis, and the College during recent years has done all that it could in that respect. The Executive Committee of the National Trust feel that something should be done to make it quite clear that they are the proprietors.—WILLIAM G. R. PATERSON, Principal, West of Scotland Agricultural College.

We regret that this point was not made clear in our article, and are indebted to Mr. Paterson for pointing out the true facts of the case.—ED.]

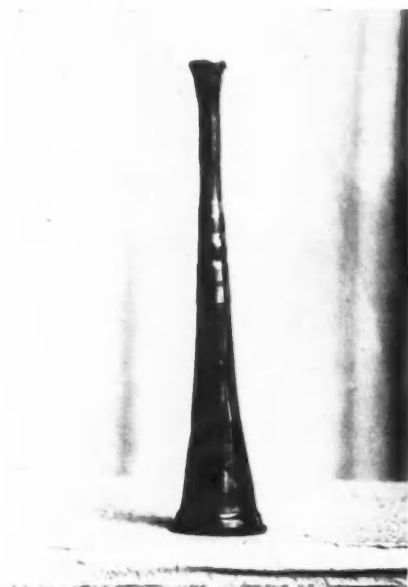
PEACEFUL ENGLAND

TO THE EDITOR OF "COUNTRY LIFE."

SIR,—Never has the Forest of Dean and the surrounding country, where I annually spend some weeks in May and June on interesting work, looked more beautiful than during the wonderful spring and early summer of this year of hate and hope, of horror and god-like heroism. One of the commonest sights of the Forest of Dean is that of the Forest sheep owned by the miners. These sheep, like the New Forest ponies, roam at will throughout the non-enclosed parts of the Forest, take up comfortable positions on the roads or, in the case of the young lambs at this season, frolic about on them. During the hot hours the mothers and their progeny lie up under the shade of one of the glorious old beeches or oaks. In contrast with the daily and weekly illustrations portraying the war in its varying phases I have thought that COUNTRY LIFE, to which one turns weekly for relief, might care to publish the enclosed photograph. It was taken from the saddle from above Symond's Yat, looking up the River Wye and down on the Huntsham Vale, with Goodrich, its ancient castle and the Kerne toll-gate bridge over the river, near the top right-hand corner. The May morning depicted in the photograph was an epitome of peaceful England.—E. P. STEBBING.



THE WYE ON A MAY MORNING



JAMES PIGG'S HORN

"EARLY DAYS AT NEWMARKET"

TO THE EDITOR OF "COUNTRY LIFE."
SIR,—The grand stand illustrated in Mr. Andrews' article on Newmarket is identical with the grand stand of the same date still standing on Lord Exeter's private racecourse at Burslem, Stafford. Races have not been held there for many years.—JOHN RAMSDEN.

WANTED: A HOME FOR BADGERS

TO THE EDITOR OF "COUNTRY LIFE."
SIR,—To accustom my pet badgers, Jenny and Sam, to fend for themselves I have been turning them into 300 acres of pines and heather behind my house, but they return after two or three hours, glad to be home. A keeper in the wood raised his gun to fire, but the badgers' calm behaviour caused him to stay his hand and remain seated: whereupon Sam came up, carefully inspected man and gun, and ambled off again! He had on his collar and bell, of course. I rather doubt whether, hand reared from birth (though unrelated), either will ever stand much chance on its own, and I should like to find a good home for the pair of them. They are fed as house-dogs on scraps, scalded offal or rabbit, biscuit, etc. They must have roomy, strong, dry lock-up quarters with preferably a regular evening run out. Though quite tame, they are not domestic animals; they are timid, but bold enough if they feel themselves threatened; by no means children's pets, or for a woman without kennel experience or a good sense of animals. I should not like them to be "baited" by terriers, and should require references on this point, but they would soon be on good terms with a friendly dog.



SAM, THE BADGER

I should be pleased to hear from anyone interested.—HAROLD A. ILLINGWORTH.

[The problem of disposing of a tame badger is a most difficult one. It is seldom tame with strangers, and if taken to a new home may become savage. If turned out in a big wood these two would probably fend for themselves all right. The alternative is to offer them to a zoo. It is extraordinary when turned out how quickly and completely such animals revert to the wild. The Dudley Zoo might accept them.—Ed.]

A HUNTING RELIC

TO THE EDITOR OF "COUNTRY LIFE."
SIR,—As anything to do with Jorrock, Handley Cross and James Pigg always seems to be of perennial interest, I am sending you a photograph of the horn that was actually used by the prototype of Pigg, whose real name was Josh Kirk and who hunted a North Country pack known as the Slaley Hounds. This was mastered by one Jonathan Richardson, known to his generation of sportsmen as "The Flying Quaker." Kirk was a miner by trade and seems to have found his own horses, for I have been told by one who actually knew him that one day he would be riding a pony and the next a seventeen-hands carriage-horse! This most interesting relic, redolent of Newtimber Forest, Staunton Stivey Common and the Cat and Custard Pot day, is in the possession of Mr. Russell, Master of the Waterford Foxhounds. He tells me that "the horn came from Sir F. Villiers Forster of Lysways Hall, Staffordshire, who was for many years Master of the South

Stafford. Sir Villiers Forster was related to Surtees. The horn and the South Stafford Hounds were left by Sir Villiers Forster to his nephew, Colonel D. T. Seckham, D.S.O. (my father-in-law), who was Master for five years. On Colonel Seckham's death the horn came to me." The horn itself is made of copper and is 10½ ins. long with brass ferrule and lined inside the mouthpiece with a piece of bone and horn. And this is the identical horn whose notes ring through the pages of Handley Cross and which Pigg used to stuff into his boot when hounds had found. It is a reminder of the great days of the Chase and the land where the good fun lies.—WILLIAM FAWCETT.

THE NUTCRACKER

TO THE EDITOR.
SIR,—I am interested to know whether the nutcracker is a rare bird for England. Although I have done a good deal of bird-watching in various counties I have never seen one, and, as it is not given in several pocket bird-books I have, I imagine it is either of very infrequent occurrence or very local. But one has been seen on several occasions this spring at Tunbridge Wells, in a garden which, although not large, is left in a fairly wild state and has a good many bigish trees, including oaks, and a small stream. There is no doubt of the bird's identity, as it answered to illustrations in Morris and Johns.—MARJORIE KOLLE.

[The nutcracker, a native of the great pine woods of the Continent of Europe and of Siberia, is a rare visitor to the British Isles, but possibly the bird our correspondent reports may be an aviary escape, for this species makes a charming pet and is kept fairly frequently by aviculturists.—Ed.]

SPINNING DOG-COMBINGS INTO YARN

TO THE EDITOR OF "COUNTRY LIFE."
SIR,—The suggestion has been made to this League that the long combings from such dogs as the Samoyed and the Old English sheepdog might be hand-spun into yarn and used to knit sea-boot stockings for our gallant seamen. Hundreds of thousands of such stockings will probably be required by the autumn, and it seems a great pity if suitable dog-combings cannot be used for this purpose. The chief difficulty at the moment seems to be a scarcity of hand-spinners who would be able to undertake a certain amount of voluntary spinning

of this kind. Already I have the address of one lady who is an expert spinner and is used to spinning dog-combings. She has very kindly undertaken voluntarily to spin 1lb. of dog-combings per week in addition to her normal spinning activities by which she keeps six knitters going. I should, therefore, be very glad to hear from hand-spinners who would undertake to handle dog-combings, stating the weekly amount they would be prepared to spin. I understand that the work is rather more troublesome than the spinning of sheep's wool, but the extra effort would surely be worth while. (If any spinner has practical experience in spinning combings from dogs of breeds other than those mentioned above, comment would be appreciated.) I think I can arrange for the combings to be properly washed and oiled before being sent to the spinners. So please, hand-spinners, help our dogs to do their bit for our seamen!—CHAS. R. JOHNS, Secretary, National Canine Defence League, Victoria Station House, S.W.1.

THE CURLEW'S WINGS

TO THE EDITOR OF "COUNTRY LIFE."
SIR,—Having read many articles on bird flight in previous issues of COUNTRY LIFE, I think you may find this photograph of curlew flying past my hiding tent on a Westmorland estuary worth examination. It will be seen that a small gap exists between the flight feathers and the secondaries when the wings are fully expanded in a vertical position either up or down, and also that the slotted wing-tips seem



CURLEWS IN FLIGHT

rather different from those of most other species. Perhaps some other reader may be able to suggest some reason for this difference, which at the first glance gives an appearance of damaged wings.—CATHERINE M. CLARK.

POWER LIFT AUXILIARIES FOR TRACTORS

TO THE EDITOR OF "COUNTRY LIFE."
SIR,—In view of the many requests for information about the progress of the auxiliary for actuating unit principle implements with the "David Brown" Tractor we feel that some explanation should be given. We have fully explored the possibilities of both hydraulic and mechanical power lift auxiliaries and have made several pilot sets which have been, and are still, undergoing gruelling tests under all sorts of conditions. But for the war these units would have been available some months ago. We can only apologise for the temporary hardships occasioned to those farmers who purchased "David Brown" tractors expecting that power lift auxiliaries would follow in time for inter-cultivation this spring, but in the present circumstances they will realise that we must work to priority instructions and to schedules laid down by the Government departments. This necessitates working at maximum pressure to produce more and more complete tractors of various types. You can, however, rest assured that the "David Brown" power lift unit will be put into production at the earliest possible moment.—WALTER L. HILL, General Manager, David Brown Tractors, Limited.

THE ESTATE MARKET

THE STREATLEY SALE

THE Royal Veterinary College has purchased Streatley House, other tenancies, and the home of the Streatley estate. Tenants of houses and land were also fortunate enough to find their offers accepted in advance of the auction.

As a result of these transactions—brief reference to which was made in these columns last week—when Mr. A. V. Osborn (Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley) and Messrs. Martin and Pole at the auction there but little of the estate was dealt with. Only minor lots remained to the close of the proceedings, bidding throughout having been animated, and coming from all parts of a crowded room. The principal property to change hands under the hammer was the well known Swan Island, a free, fully licensed freehold, together with its island and other land comprising some two acres along the Thames. At £6,500 it should prove a very profitable bargain, for in normal times there is a large and steady trade of first-rate character.

Streatley House has lately had a very large sum expended upon it, in the provision of accommodation for the College staff, and it is now conveniently arranged for offices, lecture rooms and residential quarters, and possesses all that is requisite as an alternative to the great buildings which only a year or two ago were put up on the Society's site in College Street, Camden Town. As owners, the Society escapes the liability imposed by the lease "to restore Streatley House to its original condition at the end of the lease, if called upon to do so." There are 14 acres, mainly gardens, and enough vineyards and other glass-houses to have made the estate very suitable for, say, botanical research. The home farm is already equipped with laboratories and buildings for the reception of animals for treatment, and the facilities now available are such that when the time comes for the full resumption of work in London the Streatley property is unlikely to be given up. Like the Zoological Society, with its important country estate at Whipsnade, the Royal Veterinary College will find the advantage of having ample room and alternative accommodation in pleasant rural surroundings.

Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley, with Messrs. Martin and Pole, have broken up an estate of 828 acres, within a few weeks of their other large transaction, the break-up of the Pierrepont estate of nearly 3,000 acres, between Hindhead and Farnham. These sales prove that successful realisations of large estates can be effected as readily now as they were in the years 1914-18. Of course, the explanation is that there is no investment comparable either in permanence or possibilities with English land, and given the opportunity at a reasonable price the tenants of residential property will not lightly let the chance of becoming their own freeholders slip by.

HIGH GLANAU SOLD

THE late Mr. H. Avray Tipping, F.S.A., began the transformation of High Glanau, Monmouthshire, in 1922, and the designing of the house and, later, the evolution of a wonderful garden gave him a congenial occupation for seven or eight years. In two articles in COUNTRY LIFE (Vol. LXV, pages 822 and 854) he described in minute detail the extraordinary characteristic care that he took to accumulate materials for what he called a house of no architectural pretensions, and his story of the development of the garden may be studied with advantage by any garden-lover, for it is full of useful suggestions. High Glanau contains a great quantity of oak panelling and some elegant moulded ceilings. The house occupies a high site, some 700ft. above sea level, overlooking the country of the Black Mountains. The farmhouse was formerly on the freehold of 7 acres. The gardens are laid out on two principal levels, with an eye to varying contours.



PLYMTREE MANOR, NEAR CULLOMPTON, DEVON

Messrs. Ralph Pay and Taylor with Messrs. Constable and Maude have sold High Glanau.

A DEVON MANOR HOUSE

PLYMTREE MANOR, an interesting Queen Anne house, with gardens and grounds of some 40 acres, lying four miles from Cullompton and twelve miles from Exeter, is for sale through the agency of Messrs. Constable and Maude. Built of small red bricks, the house is characteristic of its period and is beautifully panelled. It is situated in delightful country almost midway between Cullompton and Ottery St. Mary in finely timbered grounds. The price asked for the freehold is £6,500.

Sales aggregating approximately £7,400 are reported by Messrs. Fox and Sons, in connection with their recent auction of Oxenways, at Membury, near Axminster. The lots sold included Brinscombe Farm, 202 acres. At the moment of writing offers for the 216 acres of Chapelcroft Farm were being received.

RESIDENTIAL TRANSACTIONS

COUNTRY residential properties dealt with by sale, purchase or tenancy, through the Bond Street House office in Clifford Street of Mr. S. R. J. Gorrington, include the sixteenth-century house in Northchapel, West Sussex, known as The Old Forge. Mr. Gorrington sold the property to the present vendor, who has laid out a large sum in the artistic restoration of the house, and he has now resold it. The forge premises accord perfectly with the familiar poem, even to the point of being sheltered by a chestnut tree.

Country houses having an aggregate rental value of over £10,000 a year have been let in the last week or two by the Arlington Street office of Messrs. Hampton and Sons. They state that many of their clients still seek similar accommodation in the Midlands and West of England. Streatham Hill property has been sold by the firm, and they are shortly to offer a choice freehold called Manfield Lodge, Murray Road, near the Royal Wimbledon and other golf courses.

FARMS WANTED

THE investor's quest for first-rate farms goes on with increasing vigour, and the reluctance of owners to part with these properties is making the task of purchase anything but an easy one. Sales effected in the last week or so include The Yews Farm, 215 acres, at Pailton, near Rugby, by Messrs. Jackson Stops and Staff, who sold the property by auction for £4,800 locally on behalf of Major Walter Bonn, D.S.O.

With the sale of Cefn Ucha Farm, 91 acres, the disposal of the 560 acres of the Welsh Border estate of Bryn Tanat at Llansantffraid, near Oswestry, is practically completed. Messrs. John D. Wood and Co. and Messrs. Norman R. Lloyd and Co. recently offered the estate by auction in Oswestry. The principal lot remaining for sale is the mansion with 21 acres, and the price is £3,500.

Two dairy farms at Calne—Yatesbury House holdings, together comprising 650 acres—have been sold by Messrs. Nicholas and

Messrs. Tilley and Culverwell to an investing client of Messrs. Osborn and Mercer.

SALES AND LETTINGS

A NIMPOSING house with a castellated tower, in 19 acres, a few miles from both Bath and Bristol, is offered for £6,000 by Messrs. Tresidder and Co. Their list of Devonian and Cornish houses includes a freehold modern residence adjoining Bolt Tail in South Devon and protected by National Trust land, for £2,500; and the forty-two years' lease, at a ground rent of £4 a year, of a house on the cliffs in Cornwall, for £1,350. This house might be let unfurnished.

The price quoted by Messrs. Woolland.

Son and Manico's Plymouth office for The Manor House and 78 acres at Tavistock, is £13,500. Apart from the Manor House and grounds the property produces close on £300 a year.

The Earl of Portarlington has taken Earlywood, Ascot. The letting was effected by Mrs. N. C. Tufnell's Sunninghill agency, which has also let The Gables, on Sunningdale golf course, and sold the Home Farm, Sunningdale, the Old Vicarage, with 4 acres, at Chobham, and Somerton House, Winkfield.

Messrs. Harrods Estate Offices and Messrs. Dudley W. Harris and Co. have sold Templecroft, 3 acres, on the riverside at Staines.

The Court House, Sibford Gower, near Banbury, a fine old Cotswold house and 2 acres; Five Acres, Fair Oak, near Southampton, a Jacobean house with 4 acres; and Hillcroft, Kingsley Green, near Haslemere, a modern residence in about an acre, have been sold by Messrs. Wellesley-Smith and Co.

The house, near Leatherhead, to which the Barretts of Wimpole Street moved during one of the many crises which seem to have afflicted that family, is offered, with 4 acres, for £3,500 by Messrs. Bentall, Horsley and Baldry. The house, of Queen Anne character, has been well modernised residentially.

A NOTABLE WESSEX MANOR

DORSETSHIRE offers by Messrs. Curtis and Henson include an Elizabethan manor house admired by every reader of Thomas Hardy. A glance at COUNTRY LIFE of June 8th (page ix) will show that the house is Waterston Manor, and Messrs. Curtis and Henson are to sell it with 30 or 334 acres. Mr. P. Morley Horder restored the house, and on February 12th, 1916, an account of the restoration was published in COUNTRY LIFE. Waterston was the subject of an engraving in Nash's "Ancient Mansions," and it bears the date 1586 on the garden front. Like many another relic of antiquity, the old manor house saw a decline in its fortunes, and for many years it was a rather neglected farmhouse. But the beauty of the exterior and the excellence of the structural work kept the house sufficiently appreciated to ensure its preservation, and Mr. Morley Horder's work gave it a new lease of life. Under the name of Weatherbury, Waterston Manor figures in "Far from the Madding Crowd" as the home of Bathsheba Everdene. Hardy alludes to it as "a hoary building of the Jacobean stage of Classic Renaissance. . . . Fluted pilasters worked from the solid stone decorated its front; above the roof pairs of chimneys were here and there linked by an arch, some gables and other unmanageable features still retaining traces of their Gothic extraction." After being held by various persons of importance in Dorset, the property passed to Sir John Strangways, and by descent to the Earls of Ilchester, with whom it remained for 270 years, until it was sold in 1909.

The Hon. Arthur Gore has granted a lease of Pimlico House, Abbots Langley, through Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley. The house is Early Georgian, in surroundings of a pleasantly countrified character. ARBITER.

RECLAIMING THE LAND

IV.—DODWELL, STRATFORD-ON-AVON: A RESEARCH STATION FOR HEAVY GRASSLAND. By SIR GEORGE STAPLEDON

A derelict clay farm, representative of 3,000,000 acres in England, taken over by the Ministry of Agriculture as a Grassland Improvement Station. Sir George Stapledon is in charge of its direction. Here he outlines the measures that for many years he has been advocating and perfecting more especially in Wales, and is now, to his "lasting joy and satisfaction," to apply for the Government to an all-too-typical English farm.

NO problem is of greater importance than that of the correct utilisation of the huge acreage of permanent grass in this country. With the assistance of my colleague, Mr. William Davies, I conducted for the Ministry of Agriculture a lecturing and farm-visiting tour of England in the autumn of 1938, and subsequently in connection with this Mr. Davies and his assistants made a survey of the grasslands throughout the country. The result of the survey, and of discussions with pioneering and progressive farmers, was to convince me more deeply than ever that what the preponderant acreage of our permanent grass chiefly needed was to feel the weight of the plough.

Of all types of land carrying permanent grass, none is more interesting than the heavy clays, and none has greater potentialities, while the acreage of such land is very great. I would go so far as to say that there are something like three million acres of heavy clay grassland that should be ploughed up. The chief point about the clays is that they represent soils that should be able to carry good grass—in terms of leys of different ages—and also to produce heavy yields of cereals and other crops. It is probable that modern facilities



SAD AND SORRY. THE DERELICT FARM BUILDINGS

in tractors and implements, in technique and in improved strains of grasses and clovers, could be made to show to better national and economic advantage on the clays than anywhere else in England.

To explore this matter is the task I have been asked by the Ministry of Agriculture to undertake, and that is why this new station has been set up.

There can be no doubt of the magnitude of the task which I have, to my lasting joy and satisfaction, been set.

The land selected is to the extent of 300 acres no less than derelict, and the remainder of the 600 acres is sad and sorry. On the whole 600 acres, all that now stands in crops is less than 30 acres, and we shall harvest about 25 acres of moderate to poor hay. For the rest, a considerable acreage will be mown over, primarily to initiate an attack on thistles, and where worth while we shall make silage of these mow-overs.

Something like 70 acres are deeply rigged and dominated by tor grass. Over 105 acres are thorn (not high thorn) or blackberry clad, while as much as 90 acres are neither in crop nor grass—just uncultivated "cultivated land." The waterways are clogged, the hedges well nigh telephone-pole-high, and rabbits are everywhere.

Our aim is to explore the possibilities equally for crop and grass production, and with a view to this end it is our intention to manage the whole property as four more or less separate holdings. One holding will be retained in permanent grass, the aim here being to create and maintain the best possible permanent grass without resort to ploughing. Fields now in tumbledown first and second year leys will be disced and harrowed and reinforced with proper seeds mixtures. Fields in old turf will be sub-soiled or mole-drained, manured and properly grazed.

The second will be a ley holding. On some fields of this holding we shall take wheat or beans as a first crop and then pass to the ley. On other fields we shall pass direct to the ley by immediate re-seeding on the back of the old turf. After the first crop this holding will be maintained wholly in grass—but grass in terms of leys.

The third will be our alternate husbandry holding. Here there will be no permanent grass, and the plough will move around the whole in an ordered sequence. Leys of different ages will be the pivot upon which a full crop-producing rotation will be based.

Our aim is alike to experiment and to demonstrate. In order to give direction, inspiration and purpose to our practical and field experiments, a small research holding is to be set up.

It is our intention to marry science with practice in a peculiarly intimate manner. Neither Mr. Davies (with his unique knowledge of the grasslands of England) nor myself are competent to handle these clays nor to manage a farming enterprise of this magnitude. I am fortunate, therefore, that my pioneering friend Mr. T. Nellist Wilks, of Whartons Park, Bewdley, has gallantly volunteered to associate himself with me in the planning and management of the station.



(Above) A typical field. Tor grass, thorns and brambles, waterways clogged, hedges telephone-pole-high, rabbits everywhere

(Below) "Fields, now in tumbledown first and second year leys, will be disced and harrowed and reinforced with proper seed mixtures"

SILAGE SPELLS SUFFICIENCY

*have you got your SILO—
or the materials to make one?*

If you have not got a silo, place your order now, or buy the materials and make one. It is quite easy.

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You need not worry about silage making. It is a simple job and costs little. Practical instruction and advice are available to every farmer.

THIS IS WHAT YOU MUST DO

- ① ENSURE A GOOD GROWTH OF AFTERMATH GRASS
- ② PROVIDE ANY REASONABLY AIRTIGHT CONTAINER FOR MAKING SILAGE

WAR-TIME FARMING

A GLIMPSE OF BURY MARKET.

By S. L. BENSUSAN

How are farmers liking the Government control of marketing? What are their views for the future of agriculture as it is shaping?

SUFFOLK in the bright light of a fine June morning seemed to express a claim to be the most tranquil of all English counties. The villages looked as though time had passed them by, labour was everywhere afield. Crops were healthy, but some of the light land had clearly suffered from the severity of the winter and the long drought that came with May. Bury St. Edmunds, among the most ancient of English towns, built up they say round the memorial of St. Edmund who was killed by the Danes near by, was holding market day, but this involved no more than the setting up of a certain number of stalls in square and main street and a large gathering of farmers, butchers, drivers, drovers and other interested onlookers in the spacious, well appointed market itself. Of course there was no excitement—Bury is quite incapable of such an emotion. The town has founded serenity upon long generations of prosperous trade, farmers have never suffered from market rings. No gangs of unscrupulous middlemen have been able to control prices, because Bury and its sister town Ipswich may claim to offer the finest quality of meat in the kingdom and the support of butchers from miles around assures healthy competition. It is true that competition is no longer a part of the sales, but that is because the Government is the only buyer. The other famous East Anglian market, Norwich, can show a greater head of cattle than Bury but not a better one; down to the war the men who specialised in box-fed beasts would send to Bury from only a few miles outside Norwich, taking full advantage of motor transport. To-day farmers must sell in their local markets unless they can make a good case for not doing so, and you will always find those who will tell you that the grading is better in one place than another. The position at Bury is a little difficult because they cannot centralise slaughter there. The Elmswell bacon factory has been used as an abattoir, but is not quite equal to the great demand, and now certain of the Bury butchers are allowed to kill.

LIVESTOCK MARKETING SATISFACTORY

I spent a long morning in the market talking to all sorts and conditions of men; large farmers, small farmers, butchers, auctioneers, representatives of Ministries and Farmers' Union, and came to the conclusion that on the whole men are quite satisfied with the fashion in which cattle and sheep are being marketed. The grading is carried out by a representative of the farmers and a representative of the butchers, with an appeal to an official on the spot; but I am told that disputes are rare, for so skilled are the men who are handling stock that the dead weight of a live beast can be estimated within a pound or two. There is some trouble about pigs, and it is not hard to understand. The pigs are bought at a fixed price to be sent to all parts and weighed after killing; there are no facilities for weighing in the market. Now, before they are killed they may be railed or lorried to distant parts, and, as the conditions of marketing and travelling have a bad effect, the farmer finds that he is getting less than he had a right to hope for. The pig population is likely to decline rapidly, not so much because of this dissatisfaction as on account of the approaching difficulty with feeding-stuffs. Another grievance is that pigs of twelve score and over are not priced highly enough, but against this we have to remember that the Ministry of Food says they are sold for manufacturing purposes and at a considerable loss. Recent definitions of dead-weight arrangements for transit shrinkage are designed to remove legitimate grievances.

I found sheep in good quantities and brisk demand, though there was no longer the varied choice to be had when pens hold not more than half a dozen. Suffolk farmers claim that their black-faced sheep provide splendid mutton without too much fat, and that they are in this regard superior to the Oxford Down sheep and the Lincolns. Hoggets have been fetching 18s. 3½d., but the price is now coming down and the standard figure for mutton is 18s. per pound. Sheep are bought at Bury to be railed to all parts of the country, but the estimates of carcass weight are sound, and farmers are not complaining. Fat cows are making high prices, as much as £30, and bullocks are sold by grade with a premium for those that kill out at 60 per cent. and over. This premium, which is about 3s. per live hundredweight, was criticised by some farmers, who said that it led to meat being finished better than times should permit at present or the lack of oil cake will permit later on. Of course, there is a sharply descending scale of prices. Your special bullock, steer or heifer may fetch 65s. 6d. per hundredweight, while a cow with a killing-out percentage of 50 may go down to 36s. and the C grade of fat cows with an estimated killing-out percentage of 47 will fall as low as 24s. 6d. Sheep fit for the retail meat trade can command 1s. per pound, but light sheep and lambs fit only for manufacturing purposes fetch no more than 4d. per pound, estimated dressed carcass weight, and rams may go as low as 3d.

I asked whether the east coast restrictions on livestock had affected Bury market, but was told they had not. Then I asked some butchers for their grievances, only to find they are very limited ones. In the first place, they do not know what they are



THE OLD MARKET PLACE IN FRONT OF THE ABBEY GATE

going to be able to buy, either in quality or quantity, because everything is bought by the Government. If they cannot get fresh meat they must take chilled. But while supplies vary considerably, and they have difficulties in adjusting their trade to their purchases, they admit that everything is done to meet their legitimate requirements.

ARABLE ON THE UP-GRADE

Farmers I spoke with were by no means discontented with the prospects; they say that farming in Suffolk is on the up-grade, that no good farm goes empty. More than one added that sugar-beet and barley pay better than stock-feeding; they are clearly afraid of what may happen through lack of feeding-stuffs and the price of those that are obtainable. Down to the coming of war conditions agriculture had been suffering in Suffolk, but now perhaps the worst trouble is labour shortage, though a certain number of men find they are unable to carry out the ploughing-up policy for lack of the money and machinery as well as the labour required.

Here the War Agricultural Committee is helping, and it is worth noting that Suffolk has exceeded her ploughing quota, though some say that too much good pasture has been sacrificed. I imagine that Sir George Stapledon would say that none of this pasture can suffer from being ploughed up. The drought has hit the light lands, and some of the fruits of fresh work cannot show themselves before 1941, but farmers are facing up to the difficulties in very good spirits. As one of them said to me: "We have to look at things nationally; it is quite easy to find fault with any system, but taking it all together the Ministry of Food is doing its job."

I asked whether there were any farmers left in Suffolk who keep their bullocks until they die in debt in order to let the farmer next door see how well they can finish them, and I was told that this form of competition is over. People do not want to hold bullocks until they are three years old and to finish them expensively that they may cut a show in the market. Farmers seem well aware that while the Government is exercising a fairly rigorous control, it is giving them a square deal and that every piece of meat eaten by the general public has been subsidised. It may be added that the public is getting most-favoured-nation treatment and consequently is not suffering directly from agricultural prosperity. Not only does the Government keep the price of the loaf within bounds, but the Ministry of Food buys meat on a live-weight and sells on a dead weight basis, paying heavily for administration all the while and meeting losses out of the public funds. Some of the excellent steers I saw in Bury may be sent away and kept a week or more before killing. In that time they lose their bloom; the Government, having bought on the live-weight scales, pays for any decline. There is one point I would like to make in passing, and it is that much of this loss might be avoided if stock in the markets were more carefully handled. Drovers and the rest are still far too handy with their sticks, and authority is too supine. I saw pigs in Bury market that, quite apart from the red paint marking their skin, had unmistakable signs of rough treatment. I do not think it is intentional, but while I was looking round I must have seen a score of men going up to the pigs in the pens and hitting them with sticks, for no better reason than that their fathers before them did the same thing. If these things can happen in Bury, they are likely to be worse elsewhere.

One farmer of standing said to me: "The box-fed bullock must go, sheep will be maintained, I don't think pigs can be but we shall all do our best. I don't think," he went on, "the stock is going to take a predominant place on the farm; anyway not in Suffolk. We are concerned for the corn and sugar-bee. We want stock most for dressing the land. Barleys are fairly promising, but last year we had between five and six quarters of wheat on the best land and this year it will be four if we are lucky."

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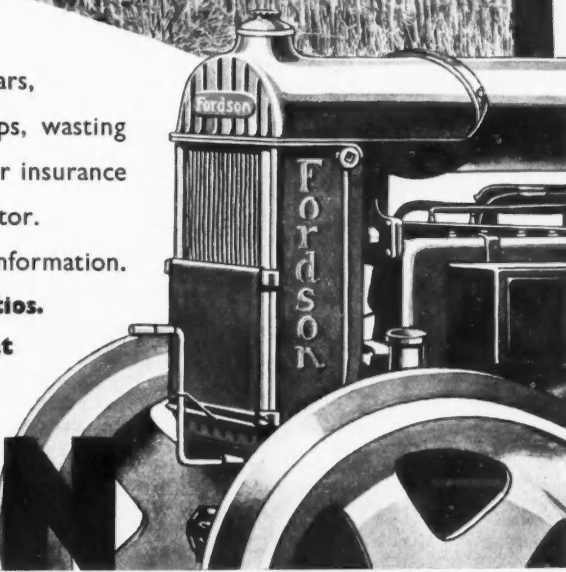
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The wet, hard winter and the spring drought have got some of us down."

I asked a representative man what he thought was most necessary for the benefit of Suffolk farming, looking all round, both at livestock and arable, and he answered at once: "A certainty of sufficient labour to lift the sugar-beet crop: this is going to be our trouble. If the State can settle our labour problem by giving us the men we need and prices that will enable us to pay high wages, we ask for nothing more." Another large farmer said:

"I am farming with more confidence than ever before, because I'm satisfied in my own mind that the Government won't let us down as it did when it repealed the Corn Production Act. I really feel that farming is coming back and that England is going to be better farmed and more productive than it has ever been."

Although the news from the Continent was very bad and every sky save the one above our heads was darkened, the Suffolk farmers were doing good work in good heart.

FARMING NOTES

EARLY HAY—A CROSS-COUNTRY JOURNEY—WEEDS—DUNKIRK BEANS— NATIONAL SILAGE CAMPAIGN—DUTCH BARNs

TO have finished hay by Midsummer Day is the record of a lifetime for many farmers in the South and Midlands. Allowing for early seasons and late seasons the time of hay cutting has been advancing steadily during the last ten years. Hay is cut a full fortnight earlier nowadays. Immature herbage has a considerably higher feeding value and contains less fibre than mature stuff, and, now that so many farmers are milk producers, it is food values and digestibility that matter. Indeed, I would attribute the earlier hay-cutting which is now general to the development of dairy farming and the better understanding of the principles of feeding cows for high production. The cow fed on fibrous, woody stuff, little better than straw, cannot be expected to devote her energies with single-minded purpose to milk production. This year we have had exceptionally dry conditions, and almost as soon as the hay was cut it was made. The grass was grilled and the clover leaves became so brittle that the elevator was working in a cloud of dust. Clover leaves are full of protein, and the loss of this valuable material must be set against the otherwise perfect condition of our June hay. We shall need all this excellent stuff next winter. If we can save some silage from the aftermath in August and September, that will be a welcome supplement to the limited quantities of oil cake which are likely to be available. It rests mainly with the Clerk of the Weather to decide whether the propaganda for molassed silage bears fruit. The million tons of silage for which the Minister of Agriculture is asking will only materialise if we have growing weather for the rest of the summer. Otherwise all the grass we have left after ploughing some additional pastures will be wanted to carry the cattle and sheep, and there will be no aftermath to spare. But in present circumstances it is certainly worth while to make preparations for aftermath silage and trust Providence to send the grass. There was a superabundance last autumn.

A cross-country motor journey nowadays is like a treasure hunt. Clues of one's whereabouts and direction have to be followed assiduously to arrive at the destination without detours and waste of precious petrol. Business took me across three counties the other morning well before breakfast. Few people were about, and I had to make my way with the aid of the map in the A.A. Handbook—and no sign-posts or signs in the villages. It is surprising how many possible forks and turns beset the traveller on unknown roads. What looks straightforward on a small scale map can prove a most distracting road with diversions that raise all kinds of doubts. But I kept to the right road all through without having to ask the way of anyone. Three times I had serious doubts. Once a lorry loading outside a flour mill with the name and address of the mills on the driver's cab reassured me. Then some miles farther on I spotted, in a cart-shed beside the road, a farm wagon with the farmer's name and the name of the village. Checked with the map, this information sent me speeding on my way. Finally, notice-boards drawing the motorists' attention to a famous firm's delphiniums made me quite sure of my whereabouts. But I arrived mentally exhausted. Britain's winding by-roads should properly confuse an invader, unless he has an expert map-reader at his side.

On this journey I found cheering evidence of the state of the corn crops both on the new ploughland and the old arable. This is the kind of season which suits wheat that is well established, and there is a good promise of full yields. The oats on the new ploughland are also coming on well, showing a strong dark green on dairy farms where the fields had been stocked heavily for years. There are patches where wireworm and leather-jackets have done their worst, but on the whole the new crops look very well. I know that some of the worst fields have been ploughed up again. Any crop that looks no better than four sacks to the acre should have been scrapped. Left to Nature, too many weeds would grow rampant and leave a legacy of rubbish for future years. There are too many docks and thistles already without giving weeds of all kinds the chance to sow trouble on these new fields. Every county ought to have a weeds officer working sixteen hours a day just now, discovering the plague spots and serving orders on the offending farmers to clear the noxious weeds and burn them before they propagate their kind.

My gardener was one of those who got away safely from Dunkirk. His chief memories of the retreat seem to be machine gunning from the air and the bottled French beans which they found in every deserted farmhouse where they lodged for a few brief hours. The beans, he said, were excellent and a welcome addition to the snacks they snatched on the road. More English housewives will soon be busy bottling. There is a limit to jam making when no more than 6lb. of sugar is allowed for each person in the house. The vegetables and fruit from the garden must not be allowed to waste. Bottled for winter use, in the way which every well instructed member of a women's institute knows, such produce never comes amiss.

"Every acre of grassland ploughed up should save the farmer half a ton of bought feeding-stuffs." This is the dictum of Mr. C. S. Orwin, the Oxford economist. Writing in the Journal of the Yorkshire Agricultural Society, he tells Yorkshire farmers that, taking the average yield of hay for the country and making allowance for latter-math grazing, thirty acres of meadow-land will provide a maintenance ration for a herd of twenty cows for eight months. If the herd is to be fed for an average yield of two gallons a day the farmer will have to buy fifteen tons of cake and other concentrates during this time. But, argues Mr. Orwin, suppose the meadow-land is ploughed up and cropped with fifteen acres of oats, seven acres of beans or peas, four acres of kale and four acres of mangolds, the roots and straw will provide maintenance rations for the herd for the same length of time; besides this the land should produce ten and a half tons of oats and five tons of beans. The farmer would thus have to buy little or no feeding-stuffs—at the most about a ton of high protein cake to make a balanced ration. War-time farming demands a return to the ways of self-sufficiency and, willy-nilly, dairy farmers must, if they mean to remain in business, grow more of the food for their cows and scrape together all the greenstuff they can save for hay and silage. CINCINNATUS.

The nation-wide campaign to make one million tons of silage is now under way. Courses of instruction for demonstrators have now been arranged and will begin shortly at the following agricultural centres: Newton Rigg (near Penrith), Houghall (County Durham), Hutton (Lancs), Moulton (Northants), Reaseheath (Cheshire), Penkridge (Staffs), Avoncroft (Worcester), Sparsholt (Hants), Cannington (Somerset), Newton Abbot (Devon), Jealott's Hill (Berks), Usk (Monmouth), Llŷfasi (Denbigh), and the Herts Institute, near St. Albans. Demonstrators trained at these courses will be available for carrying out the practical demonstrations on farms which will be the main feature of the campaign.

A most encouraging fact to be noted in connection with the campaign is the public-spirited way in which large agricultural supply undertakings have co-operated with Imperial Chemical Industries in support of the Ministry of Agriculture. Messrs. Silcocks, British Oil and Cake Mills, The Nitrate Corporation of Chile, British Glues and Chemicals, United Potash Company, Messrs. Boots, the Sugar Beet Corporation and many agricultural merchanting firms have seconded members of their agricultural staffs free, either whole or part time, to be trained as demonstrators and so increase the corps of men for this work. This co-operative effort is something as new in agriculture as it is to be welcomed at a time like the present.

Although to-day steel, like butter and sugar, is rationed, and usually impossible to purchase except for Government contracts, the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, realising that it is essential that the increased hay and corn crop under the "Grow More Food" campaign must be adequately stored, have sanctioned the erection of Dutch barns and other agricultural buildings where necessary. Messrs. Hill and Smith, Limited, of Brierley Hill, Staffordshire, who have specialised in the manufacture of these buildings for over a hundred years, have steel in stock for this purpose. They give all the necessary advice and help to prospective customers and, upon receipt of an order, will obtain the sanction of the Ministry without further troubling the customer. Anyone contemplating the erection of a Dutch barn, etc., is recommended to get in immediate touch with this firm before stocks are depleted.



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SUMMER AMONG THE VEGETABLES

Assisting Growing Crops. Remedial measures to apply against Pests and Diseases. Crops for Summer Sowing to maintain supplies throughout the Winter and Early Spring.

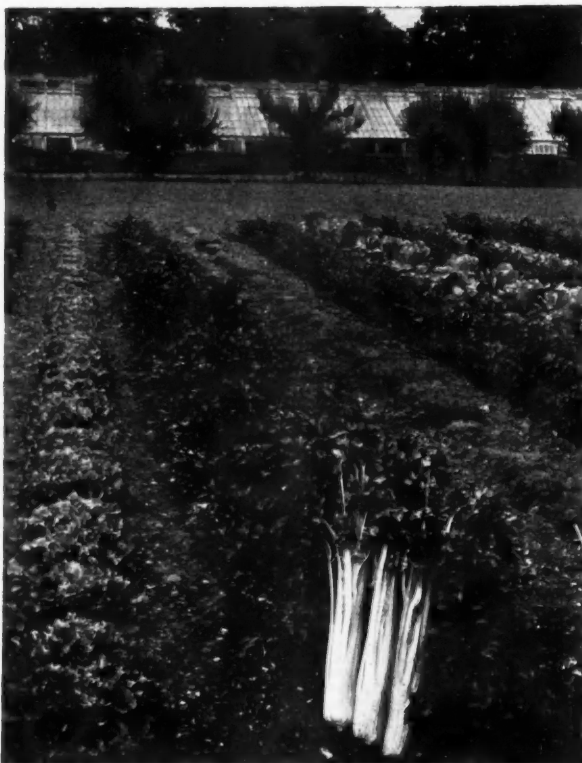
ALTHOUGH there is much to enjoy and also much to do in the flower garden in these benign days of early summer, the first concern of every garden owner in these difficult times is with the more utilitarian side of the garden. The growing of food or, rather, vegetable crops has become the first duty of everyone with ground at his disposal, and on the kitchen garden front everyone must play their part to the best of their ability. Even in normal times there is much essential routine work to be done in the kitchen garden during high summer, and under present conditions such duties are of the first importance and must be supplemented by the performance of other tasks which will add to the productive capacity of the ground and ensure the greatest yield from the area under cultivation.

As crops like peas and beans, carrots, turnips and beet come to maturity, gathering should be done promptly, so that there is no waste and so that the crops are obtained in a young and fresh condition. Every assistance should be given to the growing crops in the way of hoeing and mulching, the importance of which cannot be over-emphasised. Mulching saves hours of watering in a dry spell and is of great benefit to such crops as late peas and runner beans, which can also be assisted by a thorough soaking of water about their roots and a syringing overhead morning and evening if the weather is dry.

Such aids to the production of good crops must be accompanied by a careful watch for the presence of all pests and diseases and the undertaking of the necessary remedial measures to check and control them when they are evident. White butterflies, for example, have been unusually plentiful this spring, and their caterpillars are already attacking plants of the cabbage tribe. Where they are in evidence, the plants should be treated with one of the many derris dust preparations now on the market, applied by means of one of the many types of dusting machines on a calm day. The cabbage root fly is another pest against which immediate steps should be taken. The grubs of this fly feed on the roots of cabbage and similar plants, and if the attack is not checked it frequently results in the crippling of the plants. The best means of guarding against attack is to dust the soil around the plants with a dust containing 4 per cent. calomel or alternatively with powdered naphthalene, and to do this immediately the young plants are set out and again about a fortnight later. Particular attention should also be given to the spraying of potatoes as a prevention against blight, which is most to be feared in damp, humid weather. A spraying with Bordeaux mixture, applied during the next week or two, is the best insurance against this disease, which spreads rapidly once it gets a hold and results in a considerable loss in yield. Mildew commonly attacks peas round about this time, and, should it make its appearance, dust the foliage with green flowers of sulphur, which will check its spread.

To aid in the prevention of disease and pests, all ground should be thoroughly cleaned as the early maturing crops are cleared. The first early potatoes are now ready for lifting, and as the crop is gathered the haulms should be collected and burned. The withered haulms of peas and other vegetable refuse, however, should go to the compost heap, where leaves, grass cuttings, weeds and hedge clippings should all be allowed to accumulate in order to rot down and provide valuable organic manure for future use. There is nothing difficult about composting, and every particle of refuse, with the exception of diseased material, should find its way to the compost heap for future use in fertilising.

As the ground carrying early maturing crops is cleared, every effort should be made to re-stock it with crops that will provide valuable supplies during the winter and early spring before the normal autumn-sown crops are available. Spring and autumn are the traditional seasons for the sowing of vegetable seeds, but under present conditions in an endeavour to



BATAVIAN ENDIVE, SOWN IN EARLY SUMMER, MAKES AN EXCELLENT CROP BETWEEN ROWS OF CELERY

growing for use in November. It makes a turnip-like growth above the soil level, matures quickly, and retains its quality much longer than turnips.

Towards the end of the month sowings of Green Curled and the Round-leaved or Batavian endive should be sown. The latter is perhaps to be preferred, as it can be used for a longer period than the other and has not the same bitter flavour. Sown in the same way as lettuce, it will germinate in a few days, and the thinnings, if carefully lifted and transplanted, will provide a later crop. When fully grown in the late autumn, the plants can be lifted and placed in a cold frame, where they will remain in good condition for several weeks. A sowing of one of the summer cabbage lettuces, like Iceberg or All the Year Round, is well worth while to provide useful fresh saladings in the autumn, and if there is space, a sowing of the Brussels chicory should be made to provide roots for winter use.

The prickly spinach is another invaluable vegetable for present sowing, and the same can be said of Spinach beet. These are best sown towards the end of the month, when it is time to deal with the main autumn crop of onions. Of these, Giant Rocca, Ailsa Craig, Cranston's Excelsior and White Tripoli are all reliable. Sowings of the small white Lisbon should also be made in succession during the summer to provide a supply for salads, pickling or cooking. They are delicious when pulled young, and onions about the size of a large marble can

be obtained from seed in about two months. The season is now rather advanced for a further sowing of peas, but in ground where the early potatoes were lifted it is worth while making sowings of one of the early maturing varieties such as English Wonder, which invariably does well if the summer is not too dry. Water the drills well before sowing, and after germination keep the rows mulched with grass cuttings. It is worth while taking some trouble over a late crop, as nothing is more delicious in the autumn than a dish of fresh peas, unless it is a gathering of young and delicate runner beans, which can be obtained from a July sowing. There is always the risk, of course, of early frosts spoiling a late crop of beans, but the risk is more than justified by the result: if the experiment proves successful, and this year it might be tried by all more venturesome spirits, in the hope that it will come off and so provide a welcome change from the usual run of autumn vegetables. G. C. TAYLOR.



Carters Tested Seeds

INTENSIVE CROPPING BETWEEN CELERY WHEN CABBAGE LETTUCE IS USED AS AN ALTERNATIVE TO ENDIVE

ARE YOU SURE...?

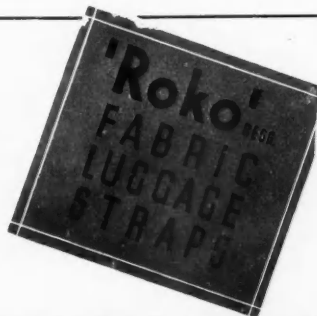


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FASHION FAIR

SUMMER OPPORTUNITIES

By ISABEL CRAMPTON



EMBROIDERED gloves and belt are attractive with simple frocks.

A SUMMER dress in blue "seed linen" with red and white tartan trimmings and white linen hat, blue lined. (Walpole Bros.)

EVERYONE wants to greet bright weather with cool-looking, pretty frocks and shady hats, but if the latter are expensive and the former want frequent washing and ironing it makes them, in the circumstances in which many of us find ourselves, quite impossible luxuries. The dress and hat in the photograph on this page come from Messrs. Walpole Brothers Limited, (87-91, New Bond Street, W.1.) The dress is in a very useful material, "seed linen," in navy blue, with collar and pipings in a tartan silk in which red and white predominate. The wide white linen hat is lined under the brim with blue, which makes it becoming to practically every wearer. Between them this hat and frock solve quite inexpensively the problem of what to buy for hot weather. By the bye, Messrs. Walpole have quite the loveliest and most original washing frocks, for those who can indulge in them, for about a guinea, and blouses, very well designed and finished, of all types at equally low prices. These will be cheaper still at the present moment, as Messrs. Walpole's summer sale is now going on both in Bond Street and at 108 and 110, Kensington High Street, W.8, and 175 and 176, Sloane Street, S.W.1. As linen manufacturers they are naturally in the position to offer the best and cheapest of linen frocks, handkerchiefs and so forth, and of course sheets and other household goods.

Many important sales began on July 1st, notably Messrs. Debenham and Freckbody's (Wigmore Street, W.1), whose catalogue shows some bargains in lovely coats and skirts, frocks and two-pieces, and some really outstanding clothes, pretty and much reduced in price, for



children of all ages and sizes. I was particularly taken by a three-piece of jacket, skirt and cape in the Knitwear section. The catalogue of the sale at Messrs. Goringe's (Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.1), which began on the same day, put into my head the idea that to buy one's winter overcoat—fur or cloth—now would be real economy, and that a well fitting skirt, very much reduced in price, would be a very sensible purchase just now. Anyone with a large family to cater for will find it an advantage to get their name put by Messrs. Derry and Toms (Kensington, W.) on their list of customers to receive from time to time the unique *Derry Post* catalogue. The latest issue deals with their Summer Sale.

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SOLUTION to No. 544

The winner of this crossword, the clues of which appeared in the issue of June 29th, will be announced next week.

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NOIUETEA
KINGFISHER LION
YTTSDSNU
ASSOIL PUFFS
CUUCOEOC
OUTLOOK SHEARER
UTBCCAI
NEEDLES ASHHEAP
TRAUSSDT
ROAST NICETY
YNEBEWR A
MOCK TURTLESUP
AESRIABE
NESS KNOCKKNEES

ACROSS.

- A 28 stopping place (two words, 7, 5)
- A little courtyard (9)
- "The — glideth at his own sweet will; Dear God! the very houses seem asleep."
—Wordsworth (5)
- What young birds do before they fly (6)
- How Devonians go to their port? (8)
- Warning colour (6)
- If Hitler holds the first part of them, he has still to beat the bounds of ours (8)
- Early method of locomotion (8)
- It preceded the match (6)
- "Tie match" (anagr.) (8)
- A stimulus for a king of Spain by the sound of it (6)

"COUNTRY LIFE" CROSSWORD No. 545

A prize of books to the value of 2 guineas, drawn from those published by COUNTRY LIFE, will be awarded for the first correct solution to this puzzle opened in this office. Solutions should be addressed (in a closed envelope) "Crossword No. 545, COUNTRY LIFE, 2-10, Tavistock Street, Covent Garden, London, W.C.2," and must reach this office not later than the **first post on the morning of Thursday, July 11th, 1940.**

The winner of Crossword No. 543 is

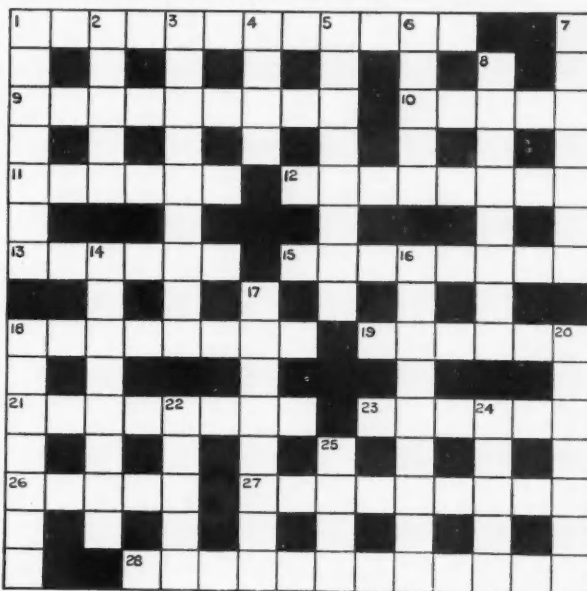
Major Oswald Tritton, Capers, Barford, Warwick.

- They part the clouds (5)
- These let in the light (9)
- In coming between first bury, then take steps to reconcile (12).

DOWN.

- Part of London which should supply you with a horse (7)
- Frolics for the birds (5)
- Carybdis (9)
- "The —'s at the spring And day's at the morn."
—Browning (4)
- It is on the back of the page (8)
- Episcopal signature (5)
- However high, they have a fixed length (7)
- Affirmed (8)
- To stop may be unpleasant news for a soldier (two words, 5, 3)
- "I detain it" (anagr.) (9)
- Does the artillery require a fine lead to do so? (8)
- Cold accompaniment (7)
- Confusion in a smart reply will just make it prose (7)
- A burning question (5)
- Grub (5)
- Tributary of the Avon (4).

"COUNTRY LIFE" CROSSWORD No. 545



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GRAND HOTEL.

SURREY

CHURT (near Farnham).
FRESHAM POND HOTEL.
GODALMING.
THE LAKE HOTEL.
GUILDFORD (near).
NEWLANDS CORNER HOTEL.
HASLEMERE.
GEORGINA HOTEL.
KINGSWOOD (WARREN).
KINGSWOOD PARK GUEST HOUSE.
PEASLAKE (near Guildford).
HURSTWOOD HOTEL.
SANDERSTEAD.
SELSDON PARK HOTEL.
WYBRIDGE.
CATLANDS PARK HOTEL.
WIMBLEDON.
SOUTHDOWN HALL HOTEL.

SUSSEX

ALFRISTON.
"STAR" INN.
REXHILL.
GRANVILLE HOTEL.
BOGNOR REGIS. (Nyetimber)
LION HOUSE.
BRIGHTON.
NORFOLK HOTEL.
OLD SHIP HOTEL.
BRIGHTON (SALTDEAN).
OCEAN HOTEL.
CROSS-IN-HAND.
POSSINGWORTH PARK HOTEL.
CROWBOROUGH.
CREST HOTEL. Tel. 394.
THE BEACON HOTEL.
EASTBOURNE.
ALEXANDRA HOTEL.
ANGLES PRIVATE HOTEL.
BURLINGTON HOTEL.
GRAND HOTEL.
PARK GATES HOTEL.
HASTINGS.
QUEEN'S HOTEL.

Sussex—Continued.

HOVE.
NEW IMPERIAL HOTEL.
PRINCE'S HOTEL.
DUDLEY HOTEL.
KIRDFORD, BILLINGSBURST.
FILLIAMS (GUEST HOUSE).
LEWES.
WHITE HART HOTEL.
PETWORTH.
SWAN HOTEL.
ROTINGDEAN.
TUDOR CLOSE HOTEL.
ST. LEONARDS.
ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL.
SUSSEX HOTEL.
WYCH CROSS (Forest Row).
THE ROEBUCK HOTEL.

WARWICKSHIRE

BIRMINGHAM.
NEW GRAND HOTEL.

WESTMORLAND

AMBLESIDE.
THE QUEEN'S HOTEL.
GRASMERE.
PRINCE OF WALES LAKE HOTEL.
WINDERMERE.
LANGDALE CHASE HOTEL.
RIGGS CROWN HOTEL.

WILTSHIRE

EAST EVERLEIGH.
MARLBOROUGH
THE CROWN HOTEL.
SALISBURY.
OLD GEORGE HOTEL.
COUNTY HOTEL.

WORCESTERSHIRE

BROADWAY.
DORNY GUEST HOUSE.
(Broadway Golf Club).
THE LYONS ARMS.
DROITWICH SPA.
RAVEN HOTEL.

YORKSHIRE

BOROUGHBRIDGE.
THREE ARROWS HOTEL.
CATTERICK BRIDGE.
THE BRIDGE HOUSE HOTEL.
ILKLEY.
THE MIDDLETON HOTEL.
LONDONERRY.
NEWTON HOUSE HOTEL.
SCARBOROUGH.
ROYAL HOTEL.
GRAND HOTEL.
SOUTH STANLEY
(near Harrogate).
RED LION INN.
YORK.
HARKER'S YORK HOTEL.
YOUNG'S HOTEL, HIGH PETER-GATE.

IRELAND (EIRE)

ENNISTYMON (Co. CLARE).
FALLS HOTEL.
DUBLIN.
ROYAL HIBERNIAN HOTEL.
GLENBRIGHT (Co. KERRY).
THE HOTEL.
LOUGH ARROW (Co. SLIGO).
HOLLYBROOK HOUSE HOTEL.
LUCAN (Co. DUBLIN).
SPA HOTEL.
WATERSVILLE (Co. KERRY).
BUTLER ARMS HOTEL.
BAY VIEW HOTEL.
WHITEGATE (Hunting District)
(Co. CORK).
CORNBEG HOTEL.

NORTHERN IRELAND

BANGOR (Co. DOWN).
ROYAL HOTEL.
BELFAST.
GRAND CENTRAL HOTEL.
PORTRUSH.
SEABANK HOTEL.

SCOTLAND

ARGYLLSHIRE

KINMELFORD.
CULFALL HOTEL.
LOCH AWE.
LOCH AWE HOTEL.
OBAN.
ALEXANDRA HOTEL.
TOBERMORY (Isle of Mull).
WESTERN ISLES HOTEL.

Scotland—continued.

AYRSHIRE

SKELMORLIE.
SKELMORLIE HYDRO.
TROON.
MARINE HOTEL.

BUTESHIRE

ROTHESAY.
GLENBURN HOTEL.

FIFESHIRE

ST. ANDREWS.
THE GRAND HOTEL.

INVERNESS-SHIRE

CARRBRIDGE.
CARRBRIDGE HOTEL.
INVERNESS.
CALEDONIAN HOTEL.
ROYAL HOTEL.
ONIC.
CREAG-DHU HOTEL.
PORTREE.
PORTREE HOTEL.

KINCARDINESHIRE

BANCHORY.
ROYAL DESIDE HOTEL.
TOR-NA-COILLE HOTEL.

MORAYSHIRE

GRANTOWN-ON-SPY.
GRANT ARMS HOTEL.

PERTHSHIRE

BLAIR ATHOLL.
ATHOLL ARMS HOTEL.
GLENDEVOON (near Glenageish).
CASTLE HOTEL.
Telephone: Muckhart 27.
PERTH.
WINDSOR RESTAURANT,
38, St. John Street.
PITLOCHRY.
PITLOCHRY HYDRO HOTEL.

ROSS-SHIRE

GAIRLOCH.
GAIRLOCH HOTEL.
STRATHPEFFER.
SPA HOTEL.

SUTHERLANDSHIRE

LAIRG.
ALTNAHARRA HOTEL.
SCOURIE.
HOTEL SCOURIE.

WIGTOWNSHIRE

STRANRAER.
AULD KING'S ARMS.

WALES

BANGOR.
CASTLE HOTEL.
CAPEL CURIG.
TYN-Y-COED HOTEL.
DOLGELLEY.
GOLDEN LION ROYAL HOTEL.
LLANGOLLEN.
THE HAND HOTEL.
MENAI BRIDGE.
GAZELLE HOTEL.
GLYN GARH.
SAUNDERSFOOT, TENBY.
ST. BRIDES HOTEL.

FOREIGN HOTELS

CEYLON

COLOMBO.
GALLE FACE HOTEL.
KANDY.
QUEEN'S HOTEL.

JAPAN

KOBE.
ORIENTAL HOTEL.

SOUTH AFRICA

KENYA (THIKA).
BLUE POST HOTEL.